

## CHINA APPEALS TO AMERICANS

Asks United States to Intercede With Other Powers.

WANTS THE MILITARY CURBED  
SECRETARY HAY WILL CONFER WITH GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED.

He Hopes to Induce Them to Evacuate Tien Tsin According to the Terms of the Treaty of Peking.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Chinese government has appealed to the government of the United States to use its good offices to cause the allied powers who still retain their soldiers in Tien Tsin to evacuate that place, in conformity with the spirit of the agreement of Peking, which settled the boxer troubles.

The appeal was made today by Minister Wu directly to Secretary Hay, in the shape of a cablegram from Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of Chi-Li, which the minister supplemented with a long verbal explanation.

The cablegram is as follows: Translation of a cablegram received July 4, 1902, (fifth moon, 29th day) from Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai of Chi-Li, dated July 4, 1902, (fifth moon, 29th day):

"Your cablegram of July 2 is received with much gratification. In the final proposal signed by the different powers there is no stipulation that a supplementary convention will be made in regard to the restoration of Tien Tsin. But the foreign military officers at Tien Tsin have arbitrarily given rise to fresh complications and drawn up many articles limiting to 300 the number of Chinese guards to be stationed at Tien Tsin within the limit of 30 kilometers. Since the brigades in the vicinity of Tien Tsin on account of the looting of the arsenal in 1900 are generally well armed, it would be impossible for such a small force to suppress and punish brigandage; much less can it police the city and vicinity and preserve order generally.

### Military Officers Wish to Delay.

"The military officers appear to be willing to restore the city, but in reality they wish to delay. There is reason to fear that their action is not by any means for the public good.

The foreign ministers at Peking do not approve of their action and they have repeatedly remonstrated with them; but the military officers have not been willing to come to an agreement.

The ministers and the military officers each hold to their own opinions. The great impediment to the progress of our affairs.

"I request you to ask the government of the United States to consult with the other governments so that instructions may be sent to the different military officers directly ordering them to accede to the suggestions of the foreign ministers to the end that negotiations may not be further delayed.

The author of this message, Yuan Shih-kai, has taken to a large extent in dominating Chinese foreign policy, and the United States government is the more disposed to heed his appeal because of his excellent conduct in the boxer uprising. He was the principal means of communication between the outside governments and the legations during their time of peril, and but for his strength of character the entire province of Shan Tung would have been drawn over to the boxer cause.

### Appeal Will Be Heeded.

Secretary Hay will address himself to the different governments, probably through Minister Conger at Peking, and the foreign ministers there located. The situation at Tien Tsin is peculiar and, in the view of the state department, the attitude of the foreign military officials there is perfectly unreasonable.

The state department has satisfied itself that the foreign ministers at Peking whose governments are represented by these military leaders are thoroughly anxious to have the treaty of Peking executed in a fair spirit, and to that end to have Tien Tsin evacuated to the benefit of the Chinese people by the foreign officers, so it will carry the Chinese appeal to governments concerned.

## REDMOND AROUSES IRISHMEN

Urges Them to Unite for One Great Effort and Meet Coercion.

DUBLIN, July 5.—Addressing a meeting of the United Irish League at Limerick this afternoon, John Redmond called upon the Irish to unite for one great effort.

Coercion, he said, was the only way to the land schemes of Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, who was one of the worst representatives of English rule ever sent to Ireland, should be defeated. He rested with the Irish to win their liberty.

## MRS. O'MALLEY HAD ARSENIC

Her Friends at South Bend, However, Say That She Used it for Complication.

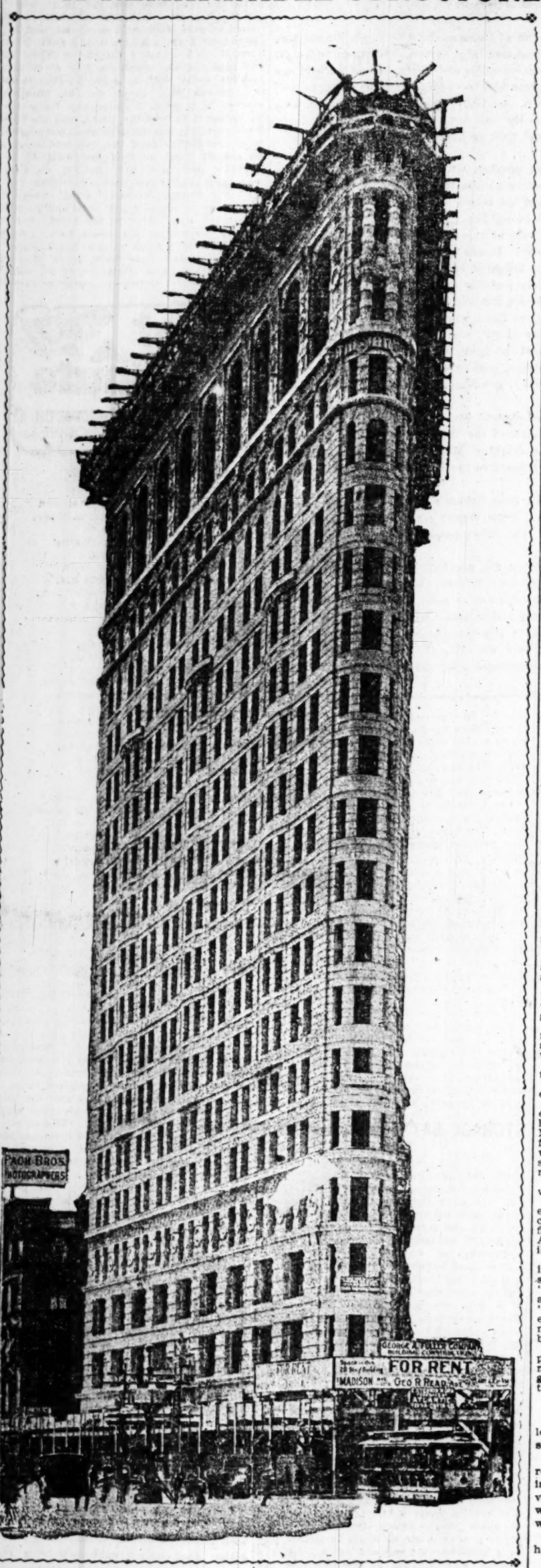
SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 5.—Positive proof was obtained today that Mrs. Aileen O'Malley, wife of Prof. Austin O'Malley of Notre Dame University, bought arsenic at a local drug store and that she carried a bottle of the poison to Philadelphia in her trunk.

Her friends assert that she used arsenic for her complexion. Stories relating to the case are daily coming to light. Mrs. O'Malley made remarks regarding poison and poisoning cases that are now considered significant.

During the illness of Prof. O'Malley and at the time when he was improving, he ate the toast, and during the night, was again taken violently ill. He was taken to the hospital, where he died.

While Prof. and Mrs. O'Malley were taking their meals at the boarding house, Mrs. O'Malley was taking arsenic. She was found by her husband, who was alarmed, and called the police. The police found a bottle of arsenic in her room.

## THIS STRANGE BUILDING CALLED THE NEW YORK FLATIRON A REMARKABLE STRUCTURE



Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, July 5.—The Flatiron building, at the intersection of Broadway, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, is a marvel of tall building construction. It takes its name from the ground plan, which roughly resembles the form of a flatiron. Its greatest length is 190 feet in a diagonal. It is 173 feet long in Fifth avenue, and 84 feet 8 inches in Twenty-second street. Since the removal last week of the scaffolding, which partly concealed the outlines, there is scarcely an hour when a staring wayfarer doesn't by his example collect a big crowd of other staring people. Sometimes a hundred or more, with heads bent backward until a general breakage of necks seems imminent, collect along the sidewalk on the Fifth avenue side of Madison square and stare there until "one of the finest" orders them to move on.

No wonder people stare! A building 207 feet high, presenting an edge almost as sharp as the bow of a ship to one of the most frequented openings along Broadway, is well worth looking at. The mere statement of the height in feet conveys only a faint idea of the towering structure. It is more impressive to say that if it fell over to the eastward it would almost reach Madison avenue. It would more than reach from Twenty-second street to Twenty-first street if it should fall along Fifth avenue.

The Flatiron is not the tallest building in New York, but it is the slenderest. It is a girl expresses it, "the most aquiline." It is sharper than any architect ever dreamed, according to another authority.

State's Attorney Clarke is in charge of power to act for the family. About two weeks ago Mrs. O'Malley wrote to persons in this city that she was in South Bend either to a friend or to a friend.

of the boiler room being that far below the street grade. If all its floors should be divided into offices there would be 17 on each floor, and if there were an average of five persons to the office the population of the building would be 170, or more than that of a respectable suburban village, for the Flatiron is 30 stories high.

The architect responsible for this unique structure are D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, and the corporation which is investing \$1,000,000 in it is the Fifth Avenue Building Co. It is to be ready for occupancy early in the fall.

## NOVELIST'S SERVANT GIRL TAKEN FROM REAL LIFE

Kansas Girl Heroine of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's "Born to Serve."

MISS L. ELIZABETH MOYER

SHE HAS STUDIED THE SERVANT-GIRL PROBLEM BY TRYING THE WORK.

Her conclusion is That Both Sides Are to Blame for the Differences.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
TOPEKA, Kan., July 5.—The heroine of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's new novel, "Born to Serve," is taken from real life. She is Miss L. Elizabeth Moyer.

Miss Moyer is the daughter of a well-to-do Brown County farmer and a graduate of Washburn College. Mr. Sheldon is the author of "In His Steps" and will also be remembered as the man who edited a Topeka paper one week as he believed Christ would have edited. His inspiration for writing "Born to Serve" was gained from talks with Miss Moyer, who for five years has worked as a domestic for Topeka families making a practical test of the servant girl problem.

Her conclusion is: "Both parties are to blame."

While Mr. Sheldon was writing his novel he read it chapter by chapter to his congregation Sunday evenings. When it was completed he presented the MSS. to Miss Moyer, and later on the copy-right and the accruing royalties of the book, as they are paid by the Advance Publishing Co. The story of "Born to Serve" opens with a scene and a dialogue that are of common occurrence in families distraught by the question of servant girls.

"At the same time, Richard," said Mrs. Ward anxiously, "it comes back to the old question what are we to do? You know I am not strong enough to keep house alone. We can't afford to break up our home and go into a hotel, and yet it seems almost the only thing left to do. What shall we do?"

### CAN'T UNDERSTAND GIRLS.

"I don't understand why all our girls stay so short a time," exclaimed Mr. Ward irritably. And then he looked across the table at his wife, and his look softened a little as he noted more carefully her tired face and the traces of tears on her cheeks.

"O, I don't understand it! All I know is that they are all simply horrid. I do everything for them and never get anything but ingratitude from every one of them. The idea of Maggie leaving me today, of all days, just when Aunt Wilson was coming, and Alfred—come from college, and Lewis down with an accident—it is more than I can bear. I don't know if you were any sort of a man you would know what to do!"

"Well, I am any sort of a man, and I don't know in the least what to do," replied Mr. Richard Ward to himself, as his wife laid her head down on the table, regardless of several dishes, always being a part of the household, and broke into sobs as a relief to her feelings.

Mr. Ward arose, took a newspaper and a young woman and her mother read and discussed it.

"Barbara, what you say is impossible! It is so strange that no one but yourself would ever have thought of it. You must give up any such plan."

The younger woman listened thoughtfully, holding the newspaper in her hand, and as she looked up from it the older woman had finished reading.

"At the same time, mother, will you tell me something better to do?"

"There are a thousand things. Anything except this."

"But what, mother? I have tried for everything. Our friends' (her lip curled a little as she said the word) have all tried. No one seems to need me unless it is this family. Here seems to be a real need. It will be unselfish to fill a real demand, instead of always begging for a chance to make a living somewhere."

"She took up the paper and read the advertisement slowly.

"Wanted: A competent girl to do general housework. A good cook, able to take charge of the housekeeping for family of five. American girl preferred. Good wages. Apply at once to Richard Ward, 36 Hamilton street."

"I call it a good opening, mother. And it's only two blocks from here. And I seem to fill all the requirements. I am 'competent.' I am a 'good cook.' I am an 'American girl.' And I am able to 'apply at once' because I have nothing else to do. So I do not see why I should not walk right in and accept the place before some one else gets it."

And Barbara Clark applied for "the place" at the house of Mr. Richard Ward. The archbishop of the household, after a month's trial she decided to leave, and give her mistress the usual dreaded "notice."

### GIRL GIVES HER REASONS.

Mrs. Ward asks her why she intends to leave, and Barbara forcefully gives her reasons.

"In the first place," began Barbara, "my room is the hottest room in the house. It is right over the kitchen. It has no good ventilation, and it is not attractive in any way as a room at the close of a hard day's work."

"It is the room my girls have always had," Mrs. Ward spoke quickly and angrily. "Maybe that is one reason you have had so many," said Barbara grimly. The memory of the hot nights spent in the little back room framed Barbara's answer.

Mrs. Ward started to her feet. "This is impertinence," she said, while her cheeks grew red with anger.

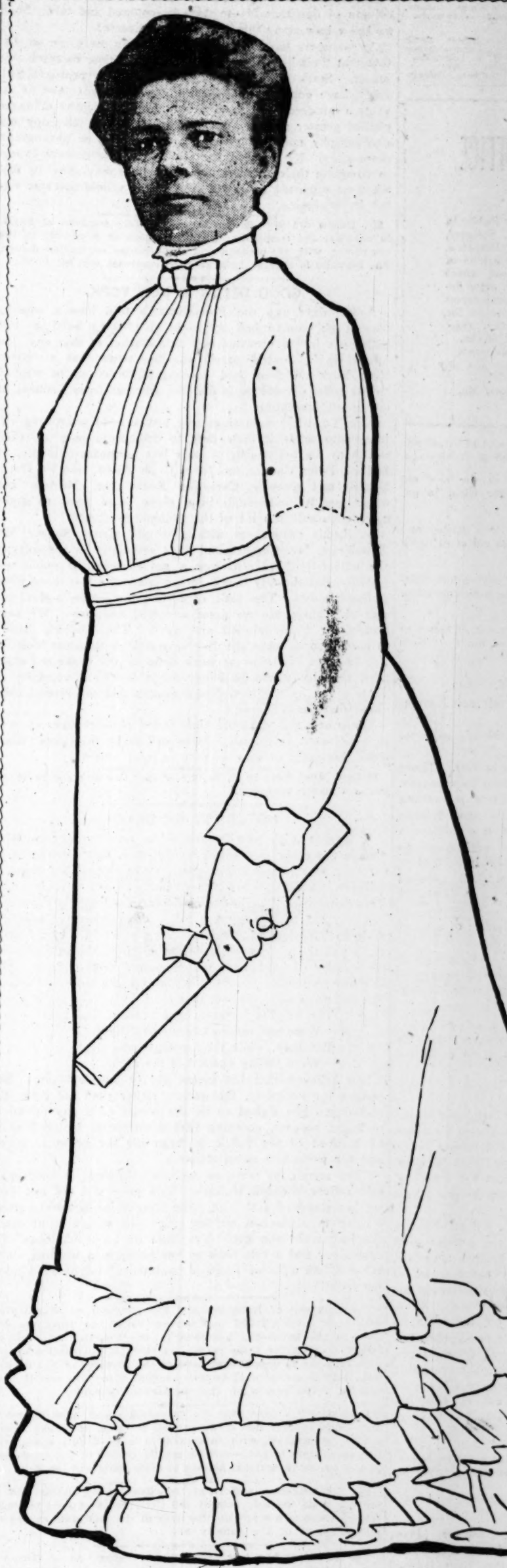
"It is the truth! You asked me to give my reasons for leaving. That is one of them," replied Barbara, calmly. It is true that she had many other reasons for leaving. The smallest, least attractive, poorest room in the house is considered good enough for the girl. I know it isn't true of a great many houses that furnish as comfortable a room for the servant as for any other member of the family. But it is true of this house. I am not blaming you for it, but whoever made the house for the express purpose of putting to the hired girl many families make it a rule not to let her into the kitchen. I have been in the kitchen, always being looked down upon as an inferior, always being a part of the machine, my personality ignored and my development dwarfed, never receiving any more wages than when I began or at the most only a little more. A young man who is a clerk in an office has a chance for advancement. A servant girl has none.

"Once a hired girl, always one, so long as you choose to have me and I consented to stay. Is that a cheerful prospect for a girl to consider as final?"

"Of course there is always the reason of the social loss. I don't know any of the young women in Crawford, but if I did I do not think that those who have money or recognize me for myself if they ever knew I was a servant."

### NEVER ASKED TO WORK.

"Well, during the four weeks I have been in the family, you have never asked me to come in to the kitchen."



MISS L. ELIZABETH MOYER.

you have never asked me to go to church with you, although I told you when I came to be a member of a Christian Endeavor society in Fairview before we moved to Crawford.

"I don't mind so much about being left out of the church service, but I cannot get over the feeling that as long as I am a hired servant I have no place, as far as my religious life is concerned, in the family where I serve."

"And then, of course, I see no opportunity ever to be anything but a hired girl. How long would you want me to work for you, Mrs. Ward, as I have been doing for the last four weeks?"

"Definitely, I suppose," answered Mrs. Ward frankly.

"Yes, you see how it is. If I should be willing to stay on with you, I might stay till I was an old broken-down woman, always washing dirty dishes, always mending a kitchen, always being looked down upon as an inferior, always being a part of the machine, my personality ignored and my development dwarfed, never receiving any more wages than when I began or at the most only a little more. A young man who is a clerk in an office has a chance for advancement. A servant girl has none."

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### BY L. ELIZABETH MOYER.

Since I was old enough to have any fixed purpose in life I have had as my motto, "I will do the things I can do—the best of the things that need doing the most." I wanted to make my own way through college, although my father told me that he would help me. He has one of the best farms in our part of the state, and has many of the luxuries which do not go with farming, among which are the rural telephone. I would accept no help and have finished my course.

We had no experience with servant girls on the farm, and I did not get interested in the subject until I attended the academy in Hiawatha. There I heard and read a great deal about this vexing problem, but I never realized what a great subject it was until I came to the city. I was really shocked to learn the necessity for performance most homes stand in need of in this particular.

I have studied the problem from the girl's side in my five years here, and during that time I have talked with the employers at social functions and have heard their side. Both parties are greatly to blame.

I have no aversion to work. My father came to Kansas when the state was a prairie, and has worked hard, and I intend to show my friends that I am proud to do what I find needs doing.

I believe the servant girl problem can only be solved by a Christian education. The employers and servants must be taught to work together. The problem furnishes a splendid field for the energies of our young women. They would know something of the experiences I have had if they would read "Born to Serve." I know several young girls with good educations who work as domestics because they like it. These are the kind of girls who stay a long time in one place and have no trouble with their employers.

If a building were put up in Crawford and dedicated to the training of young women for domestic service, preparing them for competent cooks and housekeepers, that a great deal might be done to elevate the labor of the kitchen and bring intelligent American girls into it. What do you think?

"I think it is highly probable. At any rate, anything is preferable to the condition of things we endured before Barbara came. Anything is worth trying that will by any possibility tend to help matters."

The legacy is used for a training school for servants, and Barbara goes among fact and shop girls to persuade them to enter the school.

The trouble is, one woman after another had said to her, "I don't want to be a servant. They do not have any ambitions. They do not wish to be taught. They respect advice. They are ungrateful for nearly all favors. They do not thank anybody for anything. They are content. We are tired of constant efforts made to solve an unsolvable problem with the ma-

terial that must be used."

To her discouragement Barbara found this to be a great measure true. There is a list of girls in Bondman's, I told them I did not want it for the purpose of printing it, and it is not necessary. But there are over two hundred of these girls who cannot by any possibility save any money out of their expenses, and a few of them—Barbara spoke with a sense of shame for her human kind and of indignation against unchristian greed—will business—a few of them hinted at temptation to live wrong lives in order to earn enough to make them independent. And yet all of these girls vigorously refused to accept a position offered to leave the store and go to work at double the wages in a home as a servant. I offered over fifty of these girls a week and good board and room at Mrs. Vane's, and not one of them was willing to accept it, even when, as in many cases, they were not receiving over \$10 a week out of which they had to pay for board and other necessities.

"And the reason they gave was?" Mrs. Ward, who was an interested listener, asked the question.

"They hated the drudgery and confinement of house labor. They loved the excitement and independence of their life in the store. Of course, they all gave as the main reason for not wanting to be a servant the loss of social position. All of the girls in the factory had girls. They all without exception were forced to work with avidity with one or two exceptions. They all had a strong aversion to work."

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## AFFIDAVIT ON FILE

## IN THE CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE

CITY HALL.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis, ss:—  
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. Steigens, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the regular editions of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the last three months (February, March and April, 1902), after deducting all copies returned by newsmen and copies left over, spoiled in printing and unaccounted for, averaged, Sunday, \$2.06, Daily and Sunday, \$1.48, in the city of St. Louis sales averaged \$6.52.  
W. C. STEIGENS, Business Manager.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of May, 1902.  
HARRY M. DUHRING,  
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
(Seal) My term expires Aug. 14, 1905.

When we shall have paid \$5,000,000 to the friars and killed off the Moros, we shall be all ready for peace in our Asiatic archipelago.

World's Fair visitors will no doubt wonder at our new old City Hall if it should be completed in time for them to get lost in it.

With large orders from South Africa for American lumber and building materials, the home cost of building does not seem likely to be much reduced.

It is much better that Uncle Samuel should be paying industrial exposition deficits than employing the treasury to meet the waste of a policy of aggression and bloodshed.

The monkey that permitted himself to be the guest of honor at a society dinner in Newport on the Fourth could not have been as intelligent a simian as some of his kind.

## STRENUOUSNESS OF DUTY.

The recent utterances of President Roosevelt recall attention to the subject of the strenuous life.

Seriously considered, are not all the President's exhortations so much waste of breath?

The American people need no such exhortations. Those of them who are not strenuous by nature are so by necessity.

To one of a rhetorical mood of mind there is nothing heroic in the struggle for bread in the daily patient labor that the wife may have decent clothes and the children a education. But it is the only species of heroism to which most of us have any claim and he who is faithful to this domestic ideal through years of poverty, ill required toil and physical infirmities—is not such a man as deserving of respect and public reward as the man who takes to war not because of a sense of public duty, but because of a sheer irresponsible spirit of adventure?

Life is strenuous enough and the most cheering sign is that humble, inconspicuous duty is quite enough to keep most of us from following the noisy ideals of blusterers and rhetoricians.

Long before Mr. Roosevelt's Pittsburg speech there was an impression that Attorney-General Knox was in no hurry. The big combinations in restraint of trade have been given plenty of time, wisely or unwisely.

## PIE OR PICTURES.

Well may the voice of lamentation ascend and the sound of weeping be heard in the land. Let the mourners go about the streets, and let not the cries of their tribulation cease. The trusts are cutting sorry capers before high heaven, whereas they rave and moan. Today its prices are here, to morrow they are yonder, and goodness only knows where they will be next week.

The ice man is at hand, proclaiming his annual drouth. But what are these woes compared with the greater peril that threatens us? Mr. Claude Phillips, an English art critic, declares that American millionaires have become seized of a "lust for pictures," and that they are rapidly stripping the art galleries of Europe of their precious possessions. Soon these grasping barons may get a corner on the painters themselves, and then, oh, then, where will the poor public be? Take away our beef, if ye will, ye "lustful" connoisseurs! rob us of every other edible commodity, but remember we are only human. Pictures we must have. Leave us our Gainsboroughs, our Rembreds, our Turners and our Dutch masterpieces! Rob us of pie, if ye will, but leave us the pictures!

The half year's gross earnings of the railroads are 5.7 per cent larger than those of the first six months of last year and 18.7 per cent greater than in the same time in 1900.

## HONOR'S LAWS.

The 22 students from Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., who were refused admission to Princeton because they had used "ponies" in their entrance examination, have learned that, indefinite and cloudy as "honor" be, they cannot get through life without it.

To define the word is not easy, but it is safe to say that every healthy-minded young man knows when he is violating honor's laws.

As an idea it is vague and elusive; as a sentiment, it cannot be communicated. But it is real as truth and as inexorable in its demands.

The young men from Andover were guilty of an offense which nothing can condone. They tried to appear to be what they were not, to obtain something to which they were not entitled. Had they been mindful of honor's law and had a proper sense of personal dignity and self-respect they might have failed in their examinations, but their manhood would not have been questioned.

"Much," says the President, "can be done along the lines of supervision and regulation of the great industrial combinations." It is painfully evident that much has not been done.

## COUNTING THE STARS.

Wednesday's Post-Dispatch told how the astronomers at the famous Greenwich observatory had set the task of counting the stars. It will take about three years to complete the task. Already 212,807 have been counted, and as this supposed to be about one-fifteenth of the total number, we infer that there are at least 3,183,605 stars which telescopes and photographic apparatus have made known.

Calamist, in describing the power of Deity, says: "He calleth them by their names."

about to tell the number of these heavenly bodies? Can he accomplish such a task?

It is true that, with the aid of the camera, man can gaze, by proxy, at the skies for hours at a time. With this instrument he has discovered that regions which appeared vacant under the scrutiny of the telescope are dotted and powdered with stars. And the record of the camera's discoveries remains for careful examination, so that the astronomer need not weary himself by counting while he gazes skyward. At his case he can number the specks of light, each a glorious sun, which have been caught by the sensitive plate.

And after this is done and the last tiny spot added to the column of figures, will the stars be counted and told. Shall we know how many there are in the universe?

Astronomers have discovered that many stars are so distant that their light takes centuries of our time to reach this planet. Stars now seen, or which may be photographed, might have gone out of existence centuries ago. And as invention proceeds, we have found that the depths of space yielded greater depths. Every improvement in telescopic and photographic makes it possible for us to see or photograph more stars. By the time the Greenwich astronomers expect to complete their count, a new instrument may show us that what we supposed to be the limit of the visible universe was but its beginning.

Mr. Depew did well, in his Fourth of July remarks at Paris, to contrast the simplicity of the elevation of Roosevelt to the presidency with the tedious and cumbersome coronation doings. The republic is safe so long as such contrasts can be.

## GOOD DEEDS IN NEW YORK.

A few days ago the Post-Dispatch told how a wealthy New York woman had set aside \$100,000 to build a free bathhouse in the crowded east side district of that city. In Wednesday's Post-Dispatch was the news that a retired New York merchant had devoted \$4,000,000 to be applied to the relief of persons in distress, whether from sickness or unmerited destitution.

New York has been singularly fortunate in possessing citizens who made it their duty to dedicate a part of their wealth to the betterment of their less fortunate fellows. It had its Peter Cooper, its John Jacob Astor, and its Oscar Straus; and recently, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Morgan and other wealthy individuals have given large sums to make more endurable the lot of the "submerged tenth."

St. Louis remembers with gratitude Henry Shaw. Mr. Brookings, Mr. Cupples and their associates in the gifts to the university have also won a golden meed of public approval. But the city is still in sad need of a few more great philanthropists. The task of getting free baths is slow and painful. There are no great endowed hospitals. We need homes for feeble-minded and aged. The "helping hand" is hard to find, when the deserving sick or destitute look for it. In spite of the great work done by the organized charities, the city would be better for a few such examples as those given by the New York woman and the retired merchant mentioned above.

These are the days of unbounded philanthropy as well as unbounded enterprise. Who will make St. Louis "new" from this point of view as well as from others?

If Gen. Miles were to go to Oyster Bay this summer he would get a clammy reception.

## NOTORIETY OR DEATH.

A Kansas girl, who longed to be an actress, committed suicide the other day because, she said, that seemed to be the only way in which she would make herself notorious.

There is a life story condensed into one word—"notoriety." This deluded girl did not seek fame as a legitimate actress; she only craved to see her name in the newspapers and possibly to have her picture in fetching poses in the gay magazines and the pink weeklies. She did not take into account the infinity of hard work which alone brings success. She was not content to "scurry delights and live laborious days." She did not realize the fact that

The heights by great men reached and kept

Were not attained by sudden flight,

But they, while their companions slept,

Were toiling upward in the night.

She believed that life meant gayety and brilliance. She sought for notoriety, the garish, rather than for fame, the enduring. She sighed to be the center of a gay crowd at midnight suppers, counting that desideratum better than to be beloved of the public at large for her personal graces and her perfection as an artist.

"The search for fame, as such, usually ends in notoriety," said Oliver Wendell Holmes. This poor girl did not even set her standard that high. She sought for notoriety alone. Failing to achieve it on the stage, she sought it in death. And what did she get? Ten lines on an inside page of a newspaper and a ride back to her home in a winding sheet. What a fate a "New England conscience" might have saved her from!

The governor of Nebraska and the governor of Washington, with their coats off and their sleeves rolled up, drove the first five in the battleship Nebraska on the Fourth, and each received a check for three cents. As there is no mention of any such remarks as once passed between the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina, there was doubtless no lack of refreshments on this memorable occasion.

A local writer says that the pervading sound of a Fourth of July celebration is that of an eternal dropping of trunks from a third-story window, with an occasional house falling down. Our foreign visitors in 1901 would be greatly excited by a reproduction of the American national holiday in every month of the Fall.

For its irrigation and rural free delivery legislation and its putting aside the ship subsidy bill Congress is entitled to credit, though there is a suspicion that fear of the multitude caused the postponement of the subsidy bill.

The President has just declared the Declaration of Independence to be a symbol of hope for the hopeless of all the world. What kind of a symbol is it for our hopeless Asiatic subjects?

The stampede of the Illinois prohibitionists on learning that Carrie Nation had arrived at their convention without having been "axed" was an unusually lively summer event.

## POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

If Uncle Samuel, more owes on account of the Moros, he has a right to be morose.

If the First regiment is in khaki, how is it to return as "a line of thin blue heroes?"

The appearance of the Pepper whiskers in literature will create no great commotion.

Secretary Root doubtless passed a part of his Fourth in studying new snubs for Gen. Miles.

There is a water in Italy which is said to cure baldness, but it is probably no more effective than our coal oil.

The cost of Mr. Schwab's new home, including ground, will be \$3,500,000. Maybe he did break the bank at Monte Carlo.

It is somewhat disrespectful to a number of patriotic Memphians to speak of their Olney sentiment as a "bum" boom.

An old man over in Louisville nearly succeeded in starving himself to death, but the sight of a pie at the last moment overcame his resolution. Let those who condemn pie make a note of this.

## He Didn't Have the Soldiers.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

As for the admiral's assertion that he could have had the surrender of Manila for the mere asking immediately after the sinking of the Spanish fleet, if he had had 500 soldiers with him—that is probably true enough. But he did not have the 500 soldiers.

There was a difference of opinion as to whether the army organized by Aguinaldo supplied the deficiency by besting the Spaniards right and left, as Dewey admitted, or whether he should have so that returned into the interior.

## MEN WHO HAVE RULING PASSIONS

By WILLIS LEONARD CLANAHAN.

It is the ruling passion strong in life that produces the ruling passion strong in death.

Capt. Sam Bryant, who died a few days ago at Louisville, Ky., was an enthusiastic horseman during his 70 years. He knew horses as a philosopher knows men, and as a savant knows books, because he studied them, bred them, bought and sold them, and devoted his life to them.

He owned the gallant Proctor Knott, and the fact that that great horse won the American Derby in 1890, and other famous races, was a source of boundless pride to his owner. The breeding of Proctor Knott meant as much to Sam Bryant as the writing of "The Scarlet Letter" meant to Nathaniel Hawthorne, or as the authorship of the Declaration of Independence meant to Thomas Jefferson.

Horses were his ruling passion.

When the American Derby of 1902 was run at Chicago, June 21, Capt. Bryant was sick at his home in Louisville. It was a great race, and he was determined to see it. At his imperative command, against the advice of his physicians, he was carried from his bed to a couch on a train, and the train bore him to Chicago. On his couch he was borne to the racetrack and placed in position, and there, in a reclining posture, with gleaming eyes he witnessed what he knew was the last race of his life.

Then they bore him back to the train and back to Louisville, and seven days later he was dead.

Horses and horse-racing were his ruling passion, strong in life, strong in death. Alfred Tennyson was writing rhymes before he was 10 years old. To his father he proudly dedicated his first boyish effort, and his father smilingly gave him a golden coin for his first poem, and bade him let it be his last.

But writing rhymes was the ruling passion of this boy's life. Could he be lured away from it by the glint of gold? Nay, verily! It was in him, and it had to come out. A world honored him, a grateful sovereign knighted him, and even after feebleness had crept upon him—yes, almost to the very end—he continued to write, and the world, delighted, read. The ruling passion of his life was strong, even in death.

Capt. James Lawrence, fighting against the British on the Great Lakes, exclaimed with his dying breath: "Don't give up the ship!" and later on the gallant Perry, under similar circumstances, nailed to his mast the dying words of his fellow fighter.

And so on, ad infinitum. His ruling passion, good or evil, decides the career of every man. Whether it be a passion for whisky, gambling, horse racing, book-writing, money-getting or war, it is all the same.

Gen. Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec, died content because the French were fleeing and Canada was being delivered into the hands of the British. John Wesley died content because he felt that he had served God aright. Martin Luther, standing in the shadow of condign punishment at Worms, refused to recant, and declared his willingness to die for his faith.

These men had a purpose in life. Capt. Sam Bryant's was to breed race horses. Capt. Lawrence's was to serve his country. John Wesley's was to serve God. And neither of them ever faltered in his design. The ruling passion of his life ruled him at all times.

The lives of these men show the value—yes, the necessity—of concentration, earnestness of purpose and unwavering perseverance. Without these no man can succeed in life. The jack-all-trades is good at none. Fame, wealth, success in any line does not come by chance. Versatility is interesting and valuable, but it is not essential. It is the man of a single idea who hammers that idea into the head of the world. It is the steady fighter, and not the haphazard hitter, who wins the battle. It is the ruling passion strong in life that makes a man remembered after death, "to the last syllable of recorded time."

## THE IMPORTANCE OF WATCHING YOUR CARDS.

Time, Sunday morning; place, Forest Park.

She really ought to be more careful. I am by no means sure that the color on the front page of the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine will not be printed on the back.

The common people are the only people in this country. Don't let us neglect them. It is the business of the public school to enlighten the parents as well as their children. The public schools should be made civic centers, places where the fathers and mothers may congregate. People are as good as they know. It is the business of the common school to teach them what they should know. I know no better place to counteract the bad influences of the public school. It is not in the interest of our finer element that I plead. It is for the whole people. Some of our otherwise comparatively well-informed native-born citizens, when they will distance the essential principles of a democratic form of government.

The making of our public schools a social center would not increase the school tax levy. It could be done almost without expense. The public school has in its hands the possibility of making an ethical center, regardless of theological differences. The public school is the soul of the great religion of democratic relationship.

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## FAMOUS SERMON SERIES.

No. 5. "THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD."

By C. H. SPURGEON.

Our being the children of God brings with it innumerable privileges. Time would fail me, if I were to attempt to read the long roll of the Christian's joyful privileges. I am God's child; if so, he will cloth me; my shoes shall be iron and brass; he will array me with the robe of my Savior's righteousness, for he has said, "Bring forth the best robe and put it on him, and he has also said that he will put a crown of pure gold upon my head, and inasmuch as I am a king's son, I shall have a royal crown. Am I his child? Then he will feed me; my bread shall be given me, and my water shall be sure; he that feeds the ravens will never let his children starve. If a good husbandman feeds the barn-door fowl, and the sheep, and the bullock, certainly his children shall not starve. Does my Father deck the lily, and shall I go naked? Does he feed the fowls of the heavens that sow not, neither do they reap; and shall I feel necessity? God forbid! My Father knoweth what things I have need of before I ask him, and he will give all I want. If I be his child, then I have a portion



## GARDENS OFFER A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENT THIS WEEK WILL BE WILLARD'S LEADING LADY



PONEY BALLET.  
1—SEPPIE MCNEIL; 2—BEATTIE LIDDELL; 3—EUGENIA MAKEPEACE;  
4—CARRIE POLTZ; 5—LIZZIE HOWMAN; 6—EVA MARLOWE;  
7—ADA ROBERTSON; 8—DOT MARLOWE.  
FOREST PARK HIGHLANDS.

LOUIS SCARSDALE  
DELMAR.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Delmar Opera Company have completed negotiations with the Augustin Daily estate for a week's production of Monckton's "A Runaway Girl," which has not been presented in St. Louis for several seasons. The Delmar production will be the first since the pretty musical comedy was played at the Olympic. The vogue which this English piece has enjoyed throughout the country has enhanced its value more materially than many of the other works of the same ilk, in consequence of which the expense of producing is considerably more than that which attends the presentation of the lighter opera so far produced by the Delmar company.

The cast also is a long one and its personnel will serve to introduce individually several clever members of the chorus who have helped to make that line of the Delmar lyric organization one of the best ever heard in St. Louis.

Tonight the Delmar company will commence a week's presentation of Auber's "Fra Diavolo," which is probably irrelevant, since the work is familiar to nearly every opera goer in this city. It is promised by the Delmar management to present the work in the most elaborate manner possible both as to cast, mounting and care of details. The other attractions at the garden continue to please the Delmar patrons. No lack of interest in the scenic railway, aqueduct and steepchase has as yet been manifested. Sig. Bafunno will also today inaugurate a new program of music for the daily band concert, which this week will include several selections from popular modern opera and musical comedy.

The Cottage in Forest Park had no reason to complain of last week's business. In spite of wet and unseasonable weather the concert by Seymour's First Regiment band were well attended. On rainy nights the band is stationed within doors, while on pleasant evenings it takes its stand on a platform just across the drive from the Cottage. A new series of these musical entertainments commences tomorrow night, and each concert will contain numbers varying from the very light to the most classical.

The Poney Ballet, English by nationality but of real American independence is again the head-liner on the Forest Park Highlands program. It is not often that a set of young girls stick together, as these little cockney girls demonstrate they can do. They came over to make one of the features in George Lederer's "Casino Girl." At that time they were gathered together in the home of the many English dancing schools, where ballets were trained. This was three years ago. There were eight of them, who came to America together. They stuck to each other from that time to this, and the married last winter an actor in New York. There are no jealousies among the Ponies. When the cot with the cot for married life took leave, "Dot" Marlowe, a sister of Eva Marlowe, already a member of the Ponies, was sent for from England, to take her place. The Ponies never quarrel. They are always good natured. Then one of them is in the dumps or sulks, which is seldom the case, the others let her alone until she gets over it. They divide their presents as religiously as they divide their salaries. If three of them are provided with the same food, and even if they have gone to bed, their quota of bread and cheese is carried to them. If two of them desire to go shopping, the Ponies are quartered at the Highlands—the other six go along to chaperon them. There are no differences that their forewoman, Lizzie Howman, could not settle amicably. As an illustration that girls can get along with each other without a split-up, the English Poney can be depended upon.

Other attractive cards on the Highlands program are "Felix and Simon," just back from a four months' run at the Palace Theatre, in London; "Little and Pritzkow," a jolly comedy team; "Joe De Wit," vocalist and violinist; and George Jones and his "Song Sheet," retained from last week. "Long Billy," the best of all "talkers" on the stage, is also included in the hold-overs.

For the week beginning with today's matinee, Manager McNear of Uhlrich's Cafe offers an entirely new program. He has somewhat reluctantly taken of the minstrel show, believing in his own mind that it would be good for another week. In consequence of the city's mid-year amusement resort will be: Two new burlesques, three new living pictures, four new vaudeville acts and two new vaudeville orchestra concerts.

The first burlesque is "The Dumbo Trial." As its name indicates, it is a take-off on recent court proceedings in New York, in which the distinguished emotional actress, Miss Olga Netherole, was the principal personage. The satirical burlesque is called "The Trial of the Vampire." It is an all night, full of nonsense and a very funny picture. "The Vampire" is a fine reproduction of Burns' "A Red, Red Rose."

MINDELL, HASTINGS, MANNION'S  
LITTLE NETTIE GOULD, ECLIPSE.

MISS FRANK MADIGAN,  
UHLRICH'S CAFE.

LILLIAN KEMBLE,  
KOERNER'S.

JOHN AND FLOSSIE JOHNSON,  
HASHAGEN'S.

canvass, which, as all the world knows by this time, was inspired by Rudyard Kipling's famous poem: "Good Morning, Carlie," a comic view, and "The Deluge," which had to be pictured at the Cave sooner or later in order to make a complete picture of the recent efforts of the elements. In the vaudeville this week, Nellie Sylvester, the acknowledged premier chanteuse in the business, has new songs; Marion and Pearl have a new acrobatic specialty; and Howard de Grey, the Oriental barefoot dancer, appears in a new pasteurized music specialty written for this act by Herr H. H. Neubauer, the musical director of the May Howard forces.

The eccentric comedian, John W. World, assisted by the petite comic opera singer, Minnie Hastings, heads the bill at Mannion's Park this week, commencing with today's matinee, and will present a new vaudeville sketch, in which the opulent is given both artistically and comedically the latest songs and dances. Both are firm favorites in this city, and have many admirers among the followers of the vaudeville stage. As a good, pleasing black-face comedy, a pair of white-wigs, Tom Mack stands, and his return, after a year's absence, will be pleasing to all. Fred and Amy Gottlieb, German comedy sketch artists, promise plenty of amusement in their act, while white-wigs, ten to make laughs, is called "A Shrewd Dutchman." The largest feast in their repertoire is much to their act by the introduction of comedy. Adams and his illustrated songs made

such a hit at this resort last summer, that for one week all the latest songs and sketches included in their repertoire, which, as well as their singing, have firmly established them in the hearts of the summer garden patrons.

A glance at the multitudinous attractions of "features" contained in Palm's big Pompeii spectacle would seem to embrace about all the most attractive forms of popular amusement. The first and foremost of course, is the fireworks. The "circus" features are represented in the aerial and acrobatic performers, gladiatorial contests and various other hippodrome attractions. The scenic equipment of the big open-air exhibition shows enough massive beautifully painted mountains, palaces, temples, arches, streets, etc., to excite the imagination of a hundred of the most elaborate stage productions. The "spectacular" feature of amusement is represented in the ballets, the costumes, the marches, drills and performances of 30 performers. Pantomime is also represented in this monster all fresco exhibition, since the tragic story of Nydia, Archibald, Glauca, Salust, Ione and the other interesting personages of Lord Lytton's historical novel are portrayed by costumed actors. Popular band music is rendered by the "Military Band," and almost the entire score has been arranged by the famous Sousa, whose band, by the way, furnished the music each summer season for the Palm spectacle at Manhattan Beach, New York. Handian's Park is an excellent place for this production.

Shannon and Scanlon head the bill at Hashagen's Park this week with a very

### DELMAR PRINCIPALS IN "FRA DIAVOLO."

Fra Diavolo ..... Miro Delamotta  
Lord Allicah ..... Edwin A. Clark  
Lorenzo ..... Frank Ralinger  
Matteo ..... Alex Joel  
Beppe ..... William Riley Hatch  
Giacomo ..... J. Clarence Harvey  
Bridgroom ..... H. Linker  
Roberto ..... Francis Grant  
Zerlina ..... Maud Williams  
Lady Allicah ..... Blanche Chapman

operetta, "The Singing Boy," which is one of the best things from the cozy corner of stageland. Olive Vail, the sweet singer with the nightingale voice, will render a number of operatic selections. Edwin Butz will give character imitations of great men of the past. John and Flossie Johnson in a singing and dancing sketch will introduce the new Irish reel. George Chesler, black face monologist, will tell stories and songs of his travels. Blanche Wallace and Charles Clark present a laughing comedy, "A Trip to Landon," introducing the latest songs and dances.

"Richard III" will be the Shakespearean offering at Koerner's Garden, where the Bühler-Kemle-Ring Stock Company are pleased to present. The pavilion is now inclosed, affording protection from rain and sun alike. Mr. Bühler will be happily cast in the title role and Lillian Kemble will be Lady Anne and Louise Orendorf Queen Elizabeth.

The Soncrant Brothers in a novelty act, entitled "Wheeling the Wheel," are now at Creve Coeur Lake giving free exhibitions. They are very clever. Fritsch's Concert Band entertains daily with popular music.

Billy Van, the minstrel man on whom the San Francisco Examiner conferred the alliterative distinction of being the "Assassin of Sorrow," begins a week's engagement at the Suburban today. He announces a new monologue and fresh parodies. Van has always been a warm local favorite, and will doubtless attract a crowd. Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena are back after a long absence, and will present their highly successful modern satire, "For Reform." The story deals with how a husband cured his wife's advised enthusiasm over a reform move-



MAUDE FEALY

The main entrance is a marvelous combination of staff and woodwork, beautifully illuminated by 120 incandescent lamps. Now as to vaudeville, the opening bill is a fine one, the best of nothing being the instructions to the booking agent. Commencing today, the following vaudeville artists will appear in the theater: Brothers Rossi, comedy acrobats; Warren & Blanchard, St. Louis Favorites; Ramsey Arno, in their new specialties; Leona Thurber, and her Dutch pickaninies; the great Pasceli, premier Mexican gymnast; Misses Edith O'Reilly and Kathryn Manning, Singers and Comedians; and Miss Beale Gilbert.

America's greatest lady cornetist. In the garden, Herr Granada and Alma Fedora with their trained tight-rope walking elephant and concerts by Bauer's Band and the \$10,000 orchestra made by the famous musician, Fuchs, which has a repertoire of 150 pieces and is equal in effect to a band of fifty musicians.

Eddie Carruthers, manager of M. E. Mulvey's Grand Opera-house, is a guest of Will B. Hising, manager of the Koerner's Garden stock company. He is on his way to New York to arrange for bookings for the coming season.

### BELASCO EXPENDING \$50,000 IN REMODELING THE NEW REPUBLIC

NEW YORK, July 5.—It has been learned from an authoritative source that David Belasco expects to expend around \$50,000 on the alterations and improvements in the Theater Republic before he throws the house open for general inspection in the early autumn. Oscar Hammerstein, who is not alone familiar with Mr. Belasco's plans and specifications, but also knows more than any other man in New York the real cost of building and altering theaters, has smilingly observed that if Belasco gets out of his investment for less than double the amount he intended to put into it, he will be the luckiest human being who ever tackled a contract of this kind.

It thus becomes apparent that the very outset that Mr. Belasco has cheerfully taken on a job which would stagger almost anybody else connected with metropolitan amusements. All this, however, doesn't worry the ambitious author of "Du Barry," "The Heart of Maryland" and other vastly successful American-made plays.

It is his object in life to achieve success, and as long as he doesn't quite run to the end of his checkbook in pursuit of his policy he is entirely pleased.

There are now three shifts of men working within the encompassing walls of the Republic. As soon as they have cleared out all the interior incumbrances they will begin blasting in order to increase the depth downward space of 18 feet—just double the present quantity of room.

From the basement there will be a reason that the foundations of the present structure are set upon this big ledge of rock. This cutting away process will make it possible to put in a double stage very similar in its working to the one that has been in use at the Madison Square Theater ever since the playhouse was built.

The property men in Belasco's new theater will be located in the basement and will have a job with the new stage. The stage level clear for the carpenter and extra private compartments. The fly galleries, supplied with foot bridges, to enable the stationing of men over any part of the stage for the purpose of working those elaborate light effects in the de-velopment of which Mr. Belasco has shown himself to be entirely without a competitor.

The musicians in the new Republic will be placed in the basement. In front of the stage the alterations will be still more elaborate than those back of the foot-lights. The side boxes will be very much improved and extra private compartments. It is added upon the different balconies, the classical capacity of the house will be slightly decreased.

Application has been made for the privilege of putting up a glass-covered canopy extending from the front of the building to the stage, with an imposing dome in the center.

The floor of the lobby will be somewhat lowered, in order to give greater height to its interior. The woodwork here will be in oak. A new box office will be built, and the lobby will be provided with seats and a public telephone.

Just back of the orchestra chairs, there will be a screen of plate glass framed in mahogany, to shut off

drafts and noises from outside when the doors are open. All the present decorations upon the interior walls will be torn away, and the place will be remodeled and recolored in the style of the First Empire. It is the general idea to have the walls in light green, with the draperies of the boxes in red.

Mr. Belasco's scheme is to have the theater more like a private house than a public place of assemblage, cozy and homelike as well as luxurious.

The stage opening will be increased by 18 inches, giving it the same dimensions as those of the Criterion proscenium. To the right, upon entering the theater, where there is now a small anteroom, there will be a smoking room in the Dutch style, with a few comfortable seats.

This apartment will be hewn out of the solid rock, although there will be nothing about its appearance to indicate such a thing. It will be a room of the most perfect and modern as in the case of any of the ladies' waiting rooms at the best hotels and restaurants. The decorations will be in the style of Louis XV.

To the left of the entrance, directly opposite the ladies' waiting room, there will be a smoking room in the Dutch style, with a few comfortable seats.

Mr. Belasco's own offices upon the upper floor will occupy the whole front of the building, with a wing running to the back comfortably fitted up. On the southwest corner he will have a study, with books, reference library, etc., and further back to the west a private den.

This is a very delicate matter, for the front of the house, while in the rear there will be a flight of stairs leading to the stage. There will be a private bathroom connected with this suite.

Four large new dressing rooms will be built on the side of the stage. The first will be fitted up for Mrs. Carter exclusively with an extra room for her maids and costumes. The one above this will be the regular dressing room for the ladies, still higher for male and female chorus respectively. Each of the last mentioned apartments will have a green-room adjoining, one for the men and the other for the women.

In the basement there will be dressing rooms for supernumeraries. All of these compartments are to have modern plumbing and the walls and floors will be tiled. The conveniences will be just as perfect as those in the best private house.

Mrs. Carter is to have a room upstairs with a little pantry arrangement where meals can be served when she rests in the theater between afternoon and evening performances. A special bathroom will be provided for her use.

The lighting scheme in the auditorium will be entirely rearranged, more or less of the lines of the old Lyceum Theater, but with an important difference in the ad glass, creating a soft, subdued effect.

The entire house will be repapered and recarpeted.

Mr. Belasco expects to throw his doors open Sept. 1 with Mrs. Carter as Du Barry. This engagement, it is thought, will continue until Nov. 30 when Mrs. Carter will take a short vacation. Bates will follow at the Republic in a new play.

JOHN M'GHIE.

### ONE BLIND, OTHER SEES

Parallel Cases of Blindness Treated Differently Produce Widely Different Results.

Oneal Dissolvent Method Cures One—  
—Other Operated on Goes Blind.



The history of the results obtained by two women both going blind from cataracts—as an object lesson to persons similarly afflicted which cannot fail to have its effect in shaping their resolution as to treatment. An operation for cataracts is a serious operation by which the eye is opened and the cataract is removed. It is a very delicate operation and one which requires the most skillful hands. Oneal's advice was sought by the woman who cured her eye and was followed by the woman who went blind.

Oneal's advice was sought by the woman who cured her eye and was followed by the woman who went blind. The woman who cured her eye was advised by Oneal to use his Dissolvent Method. The woman who went blind was operated on by a different method.

Oneal's Dissolvent Method. The woman who cured her eye was advised by Oneal to use his Dissolvent Method. The woman who went blind was operated on by a different method.

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OREN ONEAL, M. D.,  
Suite 166, 52 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

TEN DAYS' TRIAL  
Treatment Offered Every Afflicted Man.



THE PARIS MEDICATED CRAYON

The Scientific Method for the Treatment of Catarrhs of the Genito-urinary Tract. Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Catarrh of the Prostate Gland, Bladder and Urinary Disorders. There is no medicine to be taken into the stomach which can reach the membranes of these organs, as every physician is fully aware. Common sense tells us that a remedy applied directly to the seat of any disease must give the best results. The Paris Medicated Crayon is a soothing and healing drug put into the urethra, and drains of vigor, and gives perfect and permanent results. It is the most effective remedy for the treatment of all the above named diseases, and acts like a mild electric current, invigorating and imparting vim and snap to the entire body. It will cure any case of gleet, and prepare you anew for life's duties and pleasures.

WRITE for our Ten Days' Trial Treatment. The Crayons will do all we claim for them. We will send our book, fully illustrated with 25 engravings, giving valuable information and advice. No "Private Prescription" or "Secret" or "O. D." schemes. Correspondence and consultation free and strictly confidential. Refuse to be misled and leading business of Baltimore.

DR. STEVENS & CO.,  
Box 76, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

84 HOURS  
TO  
CINCINNATI and  
LOUISVILLE.

B. & O. S.-W.

TRAINS LEAVE:  
9:00 A. M., 8:05 P. M., 2:05 A. M.  
TICKET OFFICES:  
6th and Olive and Union Station.

The hot sun and warm winds are apt to bring out all that's bad in you.

BLACKHEADS  
AND PIMPLES  
CURED NOW STAY CURED

My scientific treatments never fail. Thirty years' practical experience. Call or write personally to me.  
JOHN H. WOODBURY D. I.  
206 Howard & Jaccard Bldg., St. Louis

W. P. COWPERTHWORTH (LON C.)  
Established 1840,  
719 PINE STREET,  
HIGHEST AMOUNT LOANED  
On Personal Property. Business Confidential.

To Assimilate Food your stomach and liver should be in proper condition.  
Take Beecham's Pills.  
Bare cure. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c and 25c.

FIND  
ROOMS AND BOARD  
THROUGH  
P.-D. WANTS,  
THE GREAT BOARDING-DIRECTOR  
BIGGEST CIRCULATION.  
BIGGEST RETURN.

JOHN M'GHIE.

Don't let this be the most brilliant moment of her performance of "The Daughter of the Regiment," using Arthur's "Part" trials.



During the years of life that may refer to me, I intend that the custom shall faithfully be observed.

Mr. Burr observes the distinction of a longer continuous residence in Edgar county than any other person within its limits. He was born in the town of Wood, 15 miles north of this city, April 14, 1841, and his entire life has been spent here. He is a Mason, and a Knight Templar, being a charter member and the first warden of Prairie Lodge No. 77 A. M. of this city, which was organized in 1860. He still takes an active part in the affairs of the lodge, or been for many years the secretary to all the meetings of the association. He was at the funeral of the late Mrs. Call. He was at one time a member for the Illinois

# HOSTETTE

S. THERE IS NOTHING "JUST AS"

## WINDFALL FOR ILLINOIS.

Government Sends Warrant for \$1,005,129.99 for War Claim.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—Gov. Yates received today by mail a warrant for \$1,005,129.99, principal and interest, due the state of Illinois from the United States government for advances made by the state in equipping troops during the civil war.

Gov. Yates will thereupon warrant and turn it over to Auditor of Public Accounts McCullough, who will credit the revenue fund and issue an order to the state Treasurer Williamson for collection.

## TRUNKS AND SUITS

Deni Telepress, n. 2002. Kilobaud Telepress, n. 2002.

## Summer Complaint

ay, July 14  
Train Station







Still they go. People are going to hurry away, now that we are having a spell of lull. Good-bys for the summer were heard on all sides at the country clubs on the Fourth. All seemed delighted at the thought of getting away, but will be just as pleased to get home again.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Sampson and daughter left town during the week. They will be located for the summer in their cottage at Madison, Conn. Miss Marjorie Sampson, who will tour Europe during the summer months, arrived at Antwerp last week. She will return early in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wilson of West Pine boulevard and their family will summer in Chicago at the Beach Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Teasdale, Sr., and Misses Marie and Teasdale have just settled in their cottage at Charlevoix, Mich. Mrs. W. B. Harrison and Misses Harrison and Ada Teasdale are going this week to Front Lake, Minn., where they will be until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne and their daughter, Mrs. Lawrence Peterson, have gone to Point aux Barques, where they will occupy their cottage until cool weather. Mr. and Mrs. August Goertz are to be included among the European tourists. They made a trip to Europe during the past week. Mr. and Mrs. Goertz will close their beautiful home on Hawthorne boulevard and will leave for New York Wednesday, whence they will sail July 14 for Germany.

Mr. Leon Hill will go to Michigan where she will visit her daughter, Mr. Hill will join the family later, and together they will make a tour of the northern lakes.

Miss Virginia Cox accompanied Miss Julia Rudy to her home in Henderson, Ky., where she will spend a month, returning to St. Louis in the fall. Mrs. Rudy will continue her studies in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrd Teasdale departed Saturday to spend a fortnight with her sister, Mrs. S. H. Elder of Seaside, Mo. Mrs. Henry Skidmore of Chamberlain Park, Mrs. H. Morrison and family and Mrs. Henry Greve and Miss Bessie Greve will occupy their cottages at Huronia Beach.

Mr. Joseph Glaser will spend July and August with her daughter at Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. John Holland have closed their home and with their children, have taken a cottage at Atlantic City for three months.

Mr. E. Eisenman of Lindell boulevard and her family are among the St. Louisans who are settled in their cottages at Charlevoix, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. and daughter, Miss Beulah O'Hara, departed yesterday for the Adirondacks. They will remain in their summer home at Lake Placid.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Smith will spend July at Lake Umbagog, N.H. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith have taken a cottage at Huronia Beach, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Luytjes have departed on Otawa Beach for their summer season. Misses Etta and Mary Stoy, of Lafayette, Ind., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Luytjes last winter, will be among the cottagers.

Miss Estelle McCarthy, Miss Mary Dillon, Mrs. James H. Woolson and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Glover are to spend the summer at St. Louis at Grand Haven, Mich.

Mr. Henry Flad departed early in June for New York, where she has been visiting friends and relatives. Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Laclede Howard, their daughter, and Mrs. Flad departed for New York. They will visit all the interesting spots, where they will stay all the interesting spots, where they will stay all the interesting spots.

As a farewell to Mr. and Mrs. August Goertz of Hawthorne boulevard, who departed for New York, where they will stay all the interesting spots, where they will stay all the interesting spots.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bauer of the other Hotel gave a most charming dinner party Saturday evening.

The table decorations were suggestive of ocean voyage. A miniature ship of daisies sailing on a sea of plate glass formed the center piece. The place cards were pretty marine scenes done in water colors. Around the table were the day with Mr. and Mrs. Max Orthwein. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Greyhound spent the afternoon and evening party in the afternoon with fireworks in the evening. The clubs proved the attractive places to spend the afternoon and evening.

It was certainly a gala day at Glen Echo, and the club dining-room was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the members and their friends. Mr. and Mrs. George Greve brought out a party of twenty in a private car in with their family. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. George Knight, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stiff and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Faust.

Miss Jackson Johnson had Miss Adelle Armstrong, Miss Virginia Cox and Miss Julia Rudy with them at dinner. Miss

SCIENTIFIC FEEDING  
And Exercise Solves the Problem.

Dr. H. L. Warner in a recent issue of the New York World says:

"Only a meagre percentage of the American people have perfect digestion and assimilation of food and the elimination of the waste matter of the body. In the matter of food and exercise, the whole problem of health is contained. By making these right, we can create perfect health."

Digestive disturbances are due either to improper food or too much or too little proper food. With proper food taken in reasonable amounts, the imperfect actions of the various processes are corrected.

This is not a fact, but a fact established by the researches of pathologists and bacteriologists. The action of foods on the digestive and assimilative organs is known exactly. It results to the blood and through it to the whole system is certain and definite."

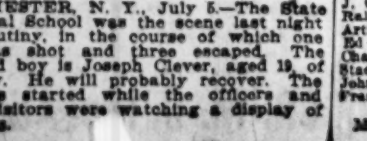
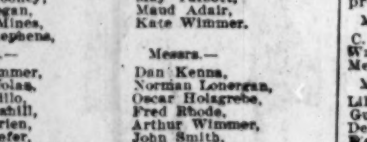
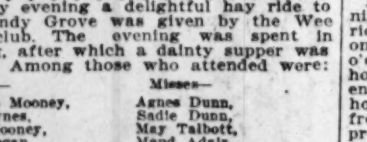
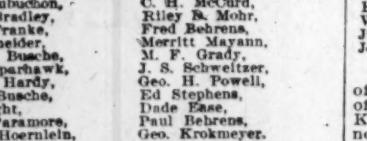
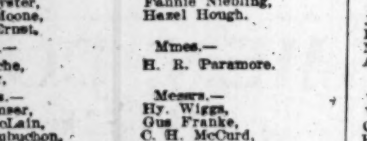
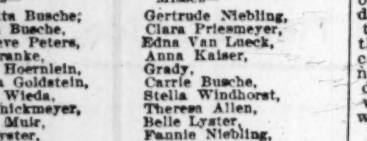
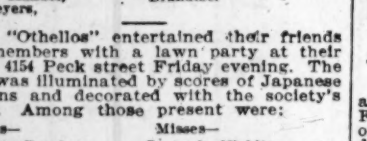
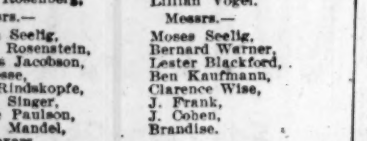
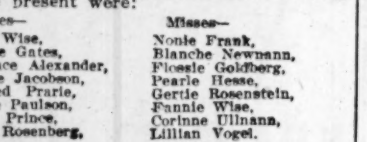
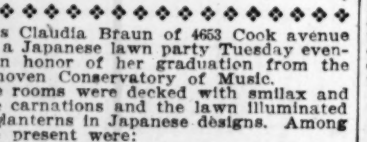
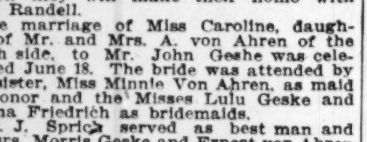
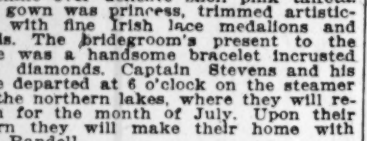
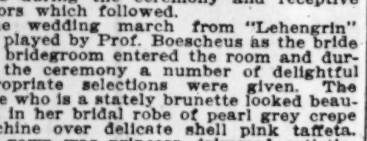
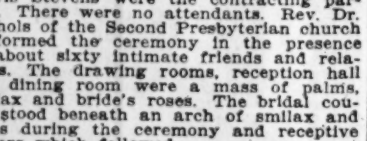
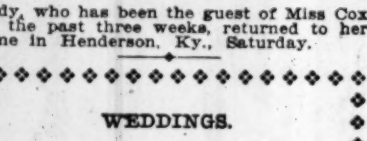
The most highly nutritive food now manufactured is Grape-Nuts. It is made from certain parts of the grain and put through a mechanical process whereby the starches are changed to grape sugar and the phosphates of the cereals retained and thus supply the necessary nourishment and vitality to the body, brain and nerve centers.

In its predigested form, Grape-Nuts is not overtax the stomach, but renders aid to the digestive or to permit of the easy assimilation of the food.

It is brought at the factory by experts, brooks Grape-Nuts from the ston to you ready to serve with the aid of cream, and its crisp taste with delicate sweet of the grape sugar, as it pleasing to the palate of the

optical scientific facts which can be anyone and a trial of ten days will show what you can do.

in the package above of serving the food.



LUNCHEONS.

Mrs. J. H. Garvey gave a delightful luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. L. W. Conover of Chicago, who has been a guest of Mrs. Garvey.

The table was round and across it was spread a silver American flag in the center of which was a bowl of crimson and white carnations. At each cover was a huge champagne firecracker concealing the napkins.

The loss and cream were in the form of flags, cannons and soldiers. The guests were Mrs. S. K. Ketter, Mrs. J. H. Garvey, Mrs. Harry Oyster, Mrs. Al Hagmann, Mrs. W. C. Lindsey, Mrs. Garvey, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. William Nichols and Mrs. L. W. Conover.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS.

Mrs. C. Gill of 2115 Park avenue gave a children's party in honor of her son Ford's birthday in which games were enjoyed.

Miss Flora Rayburn, Elmore Hertz, Irene Dohl, Julia Hauser, Walter Dohl and Frank Miller were the prize winners. Among those present were:

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Robert Hogan is entertaining Miss Watson of Columbia, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. Rogers gave a delightful luncheon Friday afternoon in compliment to these two charming visitors.

Harmony Literary Circle met at the residence of Mrs. Charles Jacobs Friday afternoon. Those in attendance were:

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The loss and cream were in the form of flags, cannons and soldiers. The guests were Mrs. S. K. Ketter, Mrs. J. H. Garvey, Mrs. Harry Oyster, Mrs. Al Hagmann, Mrs. W. C. Lindsey, Mrs. Garvey, Mrs. Crane, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. William Nichols and Mrs. L. W. Conover.

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Robert Hogan is entertaining Miss Watson of Columbia, Mo.

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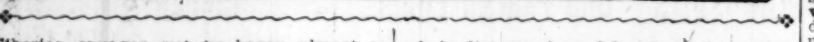
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## PUGILISM AND THE TURF BY POST-DISPATCH WRITERS



YOUNG CORBETT

## TAP-LICK HAUGHTON BOBS UP SERENELY

Not Discouraged by Failure to Produce the Corbett-Sullivan Fight—Regan and Forbes Will Probably Meet.

Story of the West End Club President's Strenuous Career in the Effort to Make St. Louis the Pugilistic Hub of the World.

BY J. E. WRAY.

Another "tap lick" has failed. It ended its skyrocket career Wednesday noon when the police board dashed the ambitions of Charles Henry Haughton, president of the West End Physical Culture Club, by refusing to permit the championship match between Young Corbett and Dave Sullivan to take place as arranged. It is not the first coup that "Hardluck" Haughton has seen fail. It is but one of a series of disheartening setbacks which have diverted the chameleon fortunes of the West End Club's chief factor. None, however, could have touched so nearly as the last. This was, perhaps, the principal effort of his career as a promoter.

It was to have been a real championship affair, of more importance than the McGovern-Sullivan fight of last February. It promised a \$14,000 house and opened a vista of ease from debt and duress—a condition which has not been experienced by the West End Club since it went into retirement as a home of boxing some time ago.

The failure of his plans, with the added misfortune of having to pay a \$1000 forfeit to the disappointed fighters, after the announcement was made that the contest could not take place, this at a time when the fountain of fortune apparently has dried up, would probably have staggered most men. Haughton found courage, when the decision of the board was handed to him, to smile.

"THANK YOU, MUCH OBLIGED."

It is not chronicled what he said on that occasion. Presumably it was, as usual, a him under exasperating situations, are the other side has the upper hand; thank you, much obliged."

It is characteristic of the man that he now trying to build up his old idea again. On the ruins of the two West End Club failures he is starting out to re-establish the boxing game at the West End Club.

Already he has booked matches and is planning a campaign which he hopes will bring his bouts within the law. The club is to be a club; its members will be real members, and the exhibition boxing contests, strictly legal.

In a short time another championship match will be sprung, if Haughton's intentions be rightly read, and the only purpose the opposition to the past "shows" will have served will be to unearth the correct legal method of evading the letter of the boxing statutes.

Like that of an indefatigable ant, Haughton's course has been nearly deflected, not out off. Like his insect prototype, he believes there is a way around every obstacle.

Left to himself, Haughton would undoubtedly have forged to the front in every way and made St. Louis a pugilistic center—that is that he is a distinction. Moreover, he would have made it something of a sensation along those lines and may do it still.

It might be reasonably expected that a pugilistic promoter, of all notoriety seeking classes on earth, would be the least likely to refuse opportunities for self-advertisement.

**HAUGHTON SHIES AT CAMERAS.**

Recently Haughton was approached by the subject. No promise of the publicity has ever been able to induce him to be photographed. At one time he was an officer of a prominent secret order. It is told of him that when the photographs of the officers of the organization were published in the annual, Haughton's name was underneath a blank space, no picture being obtainable from him.

From a man of this kind it is natural that the commonplace would not long satisfy. In fact, Haughton had and has still ideas that are not only ambitious, but startling.

It has been his idea all along to have a grand carnival some day in the misty future, whereat the championship in each pugilistic class will be successfully decided at the West End Club. This prospect is not so entirely impossible and hardly as startling as one that was actually contemplated and even arranged during the recent progress upward of the West End Club.

There was nothing more or less than to Harry Forbes and Johnny Regan and active seconds appear in the ring full dress.

Give the affair the tone, don't you see, Haughton at the time. I've heard deep side of things. I've

He was actually sent given out by the



JOHNNY REGAN

led in the manner described, on the occasion of the Forbes-Regan fight.

Haughton, however, made his arrangements without consulting all concerned and without reckoning on the real "class" of the affair. At the last minute the fighters balked.

"What's the shirt front for?" asked Johnny Regan when the plan was proposed. "This is no pink tea, cut it out." And it went out out.

Haughton's career has been, as the nature of his occupation and his restless nervous temperament might indicate, varied.

From the time of his arrival in St. Louis a dozen years or more ago, to his recent failure, the ups and downs have been many—with the ups quite as numerous as their opposites.

Ready to stake anything on a throw, he naturally would win as often as lose in the long run.

The future never had a bazaar for him, and with an object in view, however trivial, present means would slip away from him like water.

His first appearance in the city was eight years ago.

One of the most conspicuous successes was the securing of the Corbett-Sullivan fight, the one recently turned down by the police.

To secure this Haughton was compelled to go to Denver, where the fight was on the eve of taking place. He arrived in that city with cash and spent it promptly. He was absolutely without means and the club head over heels in debt.

Inside of 10 days he returned from Denver with a championship bill, calling for a \$5000 guaranteed house, and more money in his pocket than when he left St. Louis.

His resourcefulness is well known to followers of the fighting game and he has been successful in several of his ventures. It is this solely that has enabled him to go through the season on no capital and make a success of it in a way, at that.

His attempt to continue the game here through its president, Harry Hawes, practically acknowledged that legitimately conducted clubs were privileged to hold boxing contests within the meaning of the statutes as interpreted in several precedents.

Haughton says he intends to see that every legal requirement is strictly complied with. He has already made arrangements for contests, one of which will probably be a championship affair, to take place late this month, with Johnny Regan and Harry Forbes as the principals.

The West End Club has suffered a setback twice in less than a year. It remains to be seen whether it will stand or fall on what promises to be the real "tap lick" in its history.

**ONE PUGILISTIC RECORD.**

The Rozier Hotel last Thursday afternoon saw the greatest assemblage of the smaller division of fighters ever together in St. Louis. In the party were Champion Young Corbett, Dave Sullivan, who fought Terry McGovern the battle of his life; Harry Forbes, present bantamweight champion; Jimmy Barry, formerly holder of the same title; Johnny Regan, candidate for the same bantam title, and Abe Attell.

Beside these were many fighters of lesser note.

The prospects for matches must have appeared to the energy of Haughton, who was present at the time. In fact, several matches were talked of, but the only one that is likely to materialize in the near future is that between Forbes and Regan.

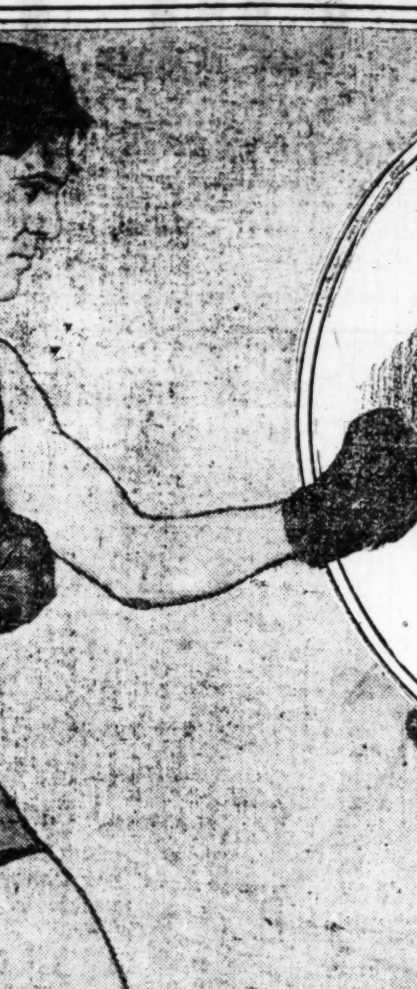
That Young Corbett could have survived the onslaughts of three such fighters is to admit that he is greater than his record, eliminating the McGovern affair.

Defeat in any case would have meant diminished receipts for the McGovern affair and the forfeiture of \$1000. On the other hand, another victory over McGovern opens wide a big field for the future, in which there is ample time for lesser conflicts.

Corbett will, from the present time to the August fight, confine himself to training. He will need it, for McGovern will win if it is in his gloves to do it.

**ATTELL TO THE FRONT.**

Corbett's showing against Kid Broad was not impressive, according to "Kid" McKen-



HARRY FORBES



CHARLIE MITCHELL



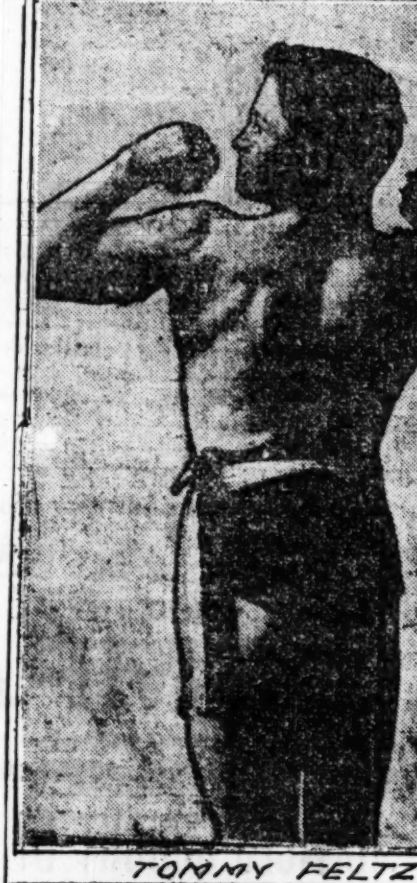
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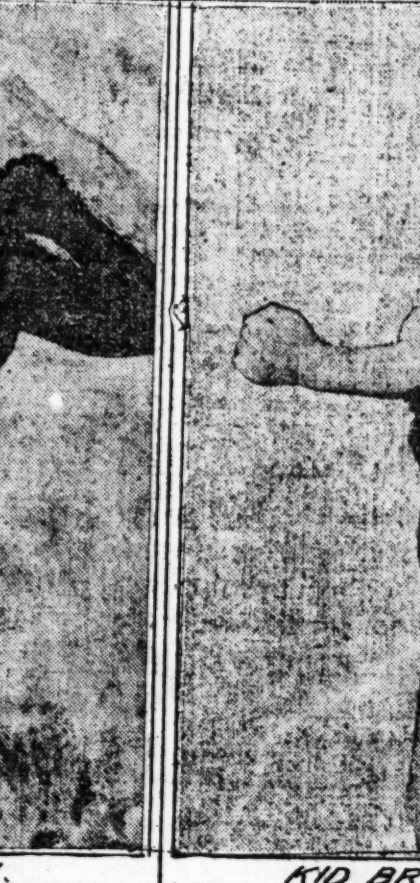
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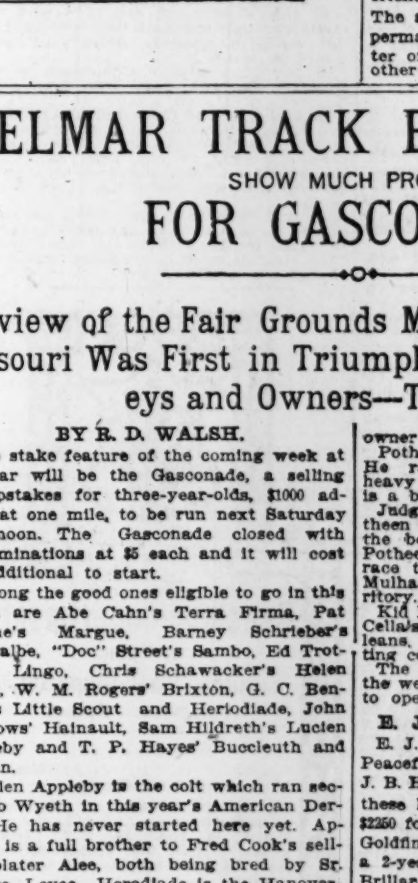
TOMMY FELTZ



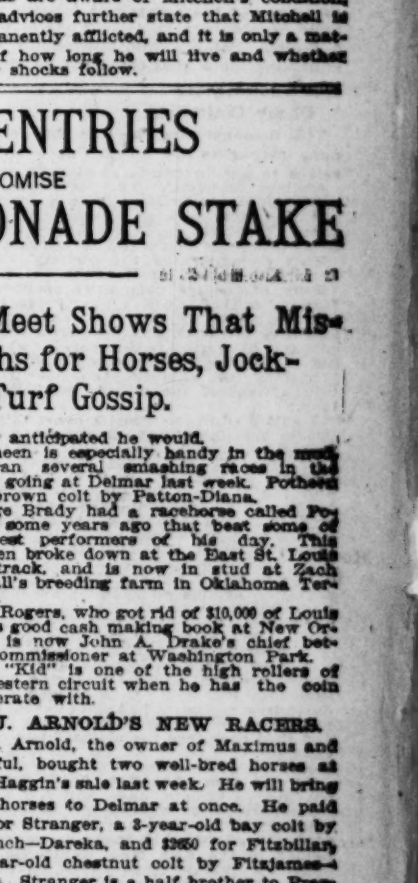
KID BROAD



KID BROAD



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## KID M'COY AGAIN CROSSES THE WATER

Is Going to France to Become An Auto Racer There.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Kid McCoy, looking in very poor health, though he said he never felt better, sailed Thursday on the White Star line steamer Majestic for Europe.

McCoy, in company with a party of friends, including the manager of his cafe, George Grant, and other sporting people, arrived at the pier about an hour before McCoy was to sail. Each accompanied him upon his poor physical appearance.

"I am going abroad," said the fighter, "to take a month's automobile in France; also, to engage in some auto racing there."

"I shall remain on the other side but a few weeks, possibly six at the most, after which I shall come back to this city. My reason for leaving is the fact that Mr. McCoy is resting, prior to rehearsal, which might have to make her engagements, and she doesn't care to do that."

"As to the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight, I can only state that all my money will go down on Jeffries, as the way I figure it out is that Jeffries is too heavy for Fitz, and I don't think science will tell in the contest."

**DAIRYMAID DECLARES IT CAME FROM THE COW SHE WAS MILKING.**

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—Henrico farmers are stirred up over the report of a milkmaid yesterday morning with a pail of milk in which a snake about six inches long curled and wriggled. The countryman declared that the snake had made its appearance in the milkpail that morning, being passed from the cow in the milking operation.

The truth of the story was vouched for by his daughter, who was in the act of milking when the snake made its weird appearance. The countryman brought the milk and the snake to the police station for analysis and an opinion as to the availability of the milk for use, concluding as it evidently does, from a nest of snakes.

Agent Taylor of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who was in the store at the time the milk and snake were exhibited, declared that the latter is without doubt a common garden snake and everyone is wondering how it came upon the milkpail.

## HUGHEY M'GOVERN MAY BE MATCHED

Brother of Terry Expects to Meet Willie Reid Shortly.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Sam H. Harris, manager of Hughey McGovern and his more famous brother, "Terrible Teddy," who is now in Providence attending the Rhode Island Jockey Club meeting there, announces that upon his return to New York next Monday he will be more than pleased to arrange a match with Willie Reid, the featherweight who challenged Hughey for a match, providing Reid weighs in at 112 pounds. Reid in his challenge of McGovern, said he was willing to fight for \$1000 that he can beat Hughey, and Harris will endeavor to have him post that amount. Reid, according to Mike Donovan, is said to be a marvel, though but 19 years old, and the two boys, if matched, should put up a very interesting bout.

Swigert sent several 2-year-olds East early in the spring, but they failed to come up to expectations, and he will bring them west and confine his operations to the western circuit.

Swigert is a son of the late Dan Swigert, who owned the famous Elmendorf breeding stud, now the property of James B. Haggin.

R. A. Swigert became famous himself on the turf as the owner of the American Derby winner, Carlisle. His cousin, Joe Swigert, is well known in St. Louis, having officiated at the Madison and Sportsman's Park tracks.

Joe is now secretary of the new track at Buffalo, N. Y. He was recently in St. Louis collecting entries to the stakes to be run there next month.

Barney Schreiber is credited with having made a big "killing" with his 2-year-old Signum at Washington Park a few days ago. The colt was backed from 29 to 1.

The chances are that Barney cleaned up as much on this colt's victory as he did on his victory in the St. Louis Derby.

Signum is a bay colt by Balgovan-Kennecaw-Queen, and is entered in all the races at Washington Park and at Delmar. Tom Haves won his first stake of the season on the local track when he won last Monday. Tom has had a starter in nearly every stake event at the Fair Grounds and Delmar this season, but this was the first time his entry won.

**HOW FRANK CARR LOST.**

Frank Carr, who makes one of the big best books here, quit the Fair Grounds meeting some time ago.

He was \$15,000 out at one stage of the meeting, but managed to recoup some of his losses the last two weeks of the season. Carr makes a specialty of laying against first and second choices. An unusually large percentage of favorites and second choices scored at the Fair Grounds during the early part of the meeting.

Carr got in bad laying against them. The last week of the Fair Grounds meeting was a disastrous one for the favorites, but Carr had all the nerve taken out of him by the pounding he got during the first few weeks and failed to lay against the choices with his accustomed sang-froid.

"Doc" Street's useful 2-year-old Pothos overtook the colt when he was in the stretch, and Carr's colt was left a dead horse.

## SOLDIER'S DOUBLE REWARD

Private Busche Wins Shoulder Straps and \$1000 Legacy Left by Ancestor 200 Years Ago.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Carl F. Busche has received a commission in the United States army and thereby inherits \$1000.

He is the son of Baron Busche of Berlin, who has written to Washington for properly attested evidence that his son has received a commission, so he may present it to the courts which will decree payment of the \$1000. A legacy established 200 years ago by a military ancestor bestowed that sum on each member of the family who received a commission in any army in the world.

Young Busche was appointed from the ranks. He is serving with the Twenty-fifth Infantry in the Philippines.

**CONSTITUTION NOT SUSPENDED**

Imperial Government Decides in Favor of Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, July 5.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, has received the dispatch announcing that the imperial government decided against the proposal to suspend the constitution of Cape Colony.

## DELMAR TRACK ENTRIES SHOW MUCH PROMISE FOR GASCONADE STAKE

Review of the Fair Grounds Meet Shows That Missouri Was First in Triumphs for Horses, Jockeys and Owners—Turf Gossip.

BY R. D. WALSH.

The stake feature of the coming week at Delmar will be the Gasconade, a selling sweepstakes for three-year-olds, \$1000 added, at one mile, to be run next Saturday afternoon. The Gasconade closed with 70 nominations at \$5 each and it will cost \$50 additional to start.

Among the good ones eligible to go in this event are Abe Cahn's Terra Firma, Pat Dunne's Margue, Barney Schreiber's Schwabe, "Doc" Street's Sambo, Ed Trotter's Lingo, Chris Schwabacker's Helen Print, W. M. Rogers' Brixton, G. C. Bennett's Little Scout and Herodolade, John Burrows' Hainault, Sam Hildreth's Lucien Appleby and T. P. Hayes' Buccleuch and Jordan.

Lucien Appleby is the colt which ran second to Wyeth in this year's American Derby. He has never started here yet. Appleby is a full brother to Fred Cook's selling plater Abe, both being bred by St. George-Laves. Herodolade is the Hanover-Druide colt with which George Bennett tried to win the Arkansas Derby at Little Rock last spring.

The colt ran a miserable race in this stake and was then turned out of training until the Washington Park meeting opened. He has run several highly creditable races at Delmar, and it is not unlikely that if Bennett decides to send him here to run in the stake.

Marque is the filly that ran Flora Pomona at Delmar for \$500. Marque is a brown filly by Simon Magnus-Wray. Stevens raised her at Delmar last year.

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## O'NEIL AND MATHEWSON PITCHED LIKE WIZARDS

AS THE CARTOONIST SEES THE WEEK'S SPORTING EVENTS.



**CINCINNATI**, July 8.—The Great Western Handicap, one of the big horse races of the Derby route, for the season of 1902, is now a matter of record, with Six Shooter's name tabbed among the winners of the event.

The race from 1 to 6 was a shade better than even. Six Shooter took the lead at about sixteen rods from home, and won by two and a half lengths, with Flying Torpedo and Lightning close behind him. The race was truly a "mud-slinging" affair, which did not change the result, being flying through the mud without touching the head of the stretch and his cutting back at the end of the field. He represented the field of seven away to a splendid start.

Hunter Raine showed first, but Little Scout, with Helgeen up, moved in front of him at the sixteenth pole, and he came as Matthews set the pace with Flying Torpedo. While Flying Torpedo, Nitrate and Hernando were running in front, Six Shooter was content to lie in front of them until they had made the eighth pole off. At the head of the stretch Knight and Little Scout were in front, and the race was on in earnest, and at the infield race was all over but the shouting. Meadows' complaint of foul with the judges, which was not allowed.

Result of the day good. Summary:

First race, five furlongs—Lemco 108 (Lyme), 2 to 1; first by a head; Capt. Arnold 107 (Lyme), 2 to 1; second, 1 to 1; third, 107 (Lighting) 105 (Otis), 20 to 1; third, Time, 1:20.5.

Second race, mile and one-sixteenth—Vincennes 106 (Blake), 8 to 1; first; Ravensbury 92 (Lyme) 2 to 1; third, Time, 1:32.5-5.

Third race, one mile and one-half—Indicap, mile and a half—Six Shooter 118 (Knight), 10 to 1; first; Flying Torpedo 112 (J. Matthews), 10 to 1; second; Lightning 103 (Meades), 10 to 1; third, Time, 1:40.

Fourth race, one mile—Bragr 104 (Ranach), 8 to 1; first; Glen Water 106 (Coburn), 4 to 1; second; 106 (Aikenrider), 2 to 5; third, Time, 1:44.

Fifth race, three miles—Hatch 100 (Adams), \$200 added—South Trimble 106 (J. Hanch) 10 to 1; first; 106 (Glen Water) 5 to 1; second; Prowl 113 (Coburn), 5 to 1; third, Time, 1:37.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Jack Battlin 101 (Dado), 9 to 2; won; Wainn-Mollen 97 (Wainn), 10 to 1; second; 100 (Hatch), 20 to 1; third, Time, 1:13.8-8.

First race, four and a half furlongs, purse, \$			
year-olds.	Clyde .....	112	
274	Moskey .....	112	
287	Rose Jeremiah .....	106	
387	Bussella .....	108	
.....	Florence .....	112	
.....	Ora .....	112	
887	Daisy Hawthorn .....	108	
924	Colonia II .....	112	
287	Lazare .....	106	
274	Bila .....	106	
385	Bain of Westport .....	118	
112	Hughie Stone .....	106	
313	Tribes .....	112	
Second race, six furlongs, purse, 3-year-olds,			
.....	Ken .....	109	
321	All Gray .....	105	
100	Knockdown .....	105	
232	Oten Gray .....	105	
78	Eben .....	109	
324	Mary Dora .....	100	
(90)	Croix d'Or .....	102	
314	Blue Sea .....	105	
286	Olea .....	105	
827	Sable .....	105	
Third race, six and a half furlongs, selling,			
.....	Polly Harding .....	113	
251	Lola Home .....	105	
.....	Imp. Clonilla .....	105	
.....	..... .....	105	
267	John Morton .....	107	
924	Edwin .....	105	
209	Doralice .....	105	
244	Little Hall .....	105	
.....	Violet .....	105	
217	Vance Vance .....	105	
638	Nancy .....	105	
.....	Hazel Haggett .....	100	
205	Turvie .....	105	
Fourth race, one mile and one-sixteenth, hand-			
icap:	235	Bochebe .....	\$5
320	Glenwood .....	104	
.....	..... .....	104	
319	Wall .....	94	
.....	Don Douglas .....	94	
.....	Brewer School .....	94	
Fifth race, one mile and three-sixteenths, sell-			
ing:	(270)	Zoele F. ....	91
.....	..... .....	91	
.....	352	Edgardo .....	108
.....	..... .....	108	
.....	353	Kitt Wynne .....	107
.....	..... .....	104	
Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling,			
(112)	Optimo .....	98	
.....	The Great .....	98	
.....	Orat .....	98	
.....	..... .....	98	
.....	339	Travely .....	100
.....	The Phoenix .....	100	
.....	Kettie Hagan .....	100	
.....	441	Lester .....	92
.....	Ivory Dream .....	92	
.....	Bengal .....	100	
.....	205	Brass .....	910

**TANGER AND CLARK TO MEET.**  
**Local Bantamweights Will Fight Six Rounds at Bowling Club.**  
Manager Wallrapp of the St. Louis Rowing Club announces that the preliminary for the Handler-Stevenson boxing contest, to be held at the club's quarters July 10, will be between Joe Tanger and Kid Clark. A question of whether or not to make the weight came up, but the affair was settled by arranging for Clark's brother to take his place in case of overweight.



"Whew!"

Get into one of the MacCarthy-Evans **\$30** Sarge Suits—cool.

Not cool enough yet?

Get on the inside of one of the MacCarthy-Evans half-lined **\$25** and **\$35** Flannel Suits—cooler.

What? Some warm yet? Y must be a furnace.

**\$30** Crash Suits,  
coolest.  
**MacCarthy-Eva**  
820 Qlly- 42 22

points by illustrations on the St. Louis team which, although not quite so appreciatively received by the onlookers, were quite effective.

He was unable to negotiate the proposition of retiring the side with three men on bases for the simple reason that he took good pleasure in letting that condition of affairs come to pass.

In the second inning he let his didactic efforts get the better of him and permitted the enemy to score the run that won the game—the only one that either team had a

The ball had already made the circuit twice around J. M. O'Neill when it suddenly struck a mosquito and careened off up to the grandstand. Nichols tore home and the mischief was done.

After that, Mathewson ceased demonstrations and settled down to business and

Farrell ss	4	0	2	2	1	4	0	
Douvan rf	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Smoot cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Parcells lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brashear 2b	2	0	1	1	4	0	0	
Nichols 1b	2	1	0	11	0	0	0	
Hartman 3b	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	
J. O'Neill c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	
M. O'Neill p	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	26	1	6	27	10	0	0	

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.
Brodie et	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marke of	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
ones if	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
raeger c	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
sim th 2b	4	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
muu Sb	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
lagan B	3	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	0
Vagner	3	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0
Mathewson p	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

athewson 2. Base on balls—O'Neill 4, by  
athewson 3. Strike out—By O'Neill 4, by  
athewson 3. Left on bases—St. Louis 5, New  
ork 6. Time of game—1h. 35m. Umpire—O'Day.

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## THE BROWNS SATURDAY'S GAME

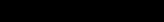
brookfield, Pa., having informed him of the serious illness of his mother. Heldwick's mother was not expected to live, according to reports, and her death may result in his retirement from the game for good. His father's death last season kept Emmett from the game for a considerable

DETROIT.									
	AB	R	H	BO	A	E	W	W	W
retrett cf	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
limes	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
limes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
berfeld ad	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
st 3b	1	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0
ndt lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
lf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
son 2b	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
elow c	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
p p	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	12	27	13	0	0	0	0

Smith 1f	3	0	1	1	0	1	
Emphill, rf. cf.	4	0	0	1	0	0	
Idrick cf.	4	0	1	0	0	0	
cf. rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Id 1b	1	1	2	12	0	0	
Id 2a	0	0	1	3	4	0	
Cormick 3b	4	0	0	1	2	0	
Id 2b	0	0	0	1	2	0	
Id 2c	3	0	0	1	3	1	
Thorp p	3	0	0	1	3	1	
<b>totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	
unlabeled	1	2	3	5	6	7	
mis-	0	0	1	1	0	0	
total	0	2	4	1	2	7	

St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 2.

**St. Joseph 9, Peoria 4.**  
St. Joseph, Mo., July 5.—Chun had Peoria  
pay money today and won the game easily.  
The score was:  
St. Joseph..... 9  
Peoria..... 4  
The following were the players:  
St. Joseph..... Cox and Wilson; Chun and Reth.  
The following were the players:  
St. Joseph..... Cox and Wilson; Chun and Reth.



BY R. D. WALSH. tells in a horse race. Mr. Bratton's Fed

The new turf star that has appeared in New York City is Gold Heels, winner of the \$100,000 Handicap at Belmont Park in the Brighton Beach handicap, which was run at Brighton Beach yesterday.

The fact that he won the Suburban would have been enough to make him his victory in the Brighton Beach handicap is the most notable performance in turf history recorded by a horse as fast as Gold Heels, ridden by George Odum and carrying 126 pounds. The record time for the race was 1:48 and a quarter in the unprecedented time of 1:44.5.

"also ran."

**GOLIGHTLY-BUCCLEUTH**

The event of the day was the handicap at six furlongs, which was held at 1:47. In the midday Post-Dispatch I said that it was absolutely confined to two horses, Miss Golightly and Buccleuth, and the result was exactly what I predicted.

I called the race Golightly, Buccleuth, and also "also ran." It was a very close race.

This was one race in which the bookmaker showed a world lack of judgment. He gave Miss Golightly odds of 9 to 1 and "do" and "don't" showed a world lack of judgment. He gave Buccleuth odds of 1 to 1 and even against Miss Golightly.

Some shrewd jacks thought Buccleuth

My impost child He carried and the shape of the course, his performance was phenomenal on This time, 2:03-4.5, he set the world's record for the distance.

"I was surprised and amazed," said the Brighton Beach track up to yesterday by Jack Point, who covered the event in 2:04-36, July 7, 1900.

"The horse is very fast," said by Prince of Brighton Beach, and

shared on the turf since the days of the mortal Salvo, and is in the hands of one who will appreciate his worth and who will do his best for him for the benefit of the American turf.

**THE TALENT SUFFERED.**

There were few angles to yesterday's race at Delmar. It was formal, and in the hands of a professional. The favorite, Evie's Darling, won by a large percentage of what is facetiously

Dream, because she has been a nightmare to her friends in her recent races. Her owners have played her every time, but she has never been able to do it.

Evie's Darling did the trick in the Sweet Leaf race and the way the little midgal from Sealeys rode to wire he urged her with all his might. He was a good rider, but he had not had crossed the winning line, although he had won the race.

There was a big surprise in the lead. The favorite, Evie's Darling, won by a large percentage of what is facetiously

span Rice won the opening event of the day with a handover of the feed which he won at the same time, Fred at the liberal odds of 6 to 1. Fred was a long time overdue, and yesterday's victory will only pay a small part of his bill and training expenses since his last flight was at the same time. In the last flight was well paid in this race was favorite at about 2 1/2 to 1. Tomorrow's flight will be a 1000 yard race.

Ermark was played strongly because of the little weight he carried off his back, because she was ridden by Scully, who had become a great popular favorite. The riding was a real treat. The riding hours of the day, winning top honors. There was a lot of excitement, and the crowd was big. The day was an ideal one for the sport. The crowd was the largest of the season. The argument with the public.

**CRIME DISQUALIFIED.** A second race was won by Calagna, ridden by O'Neill and owned by Will Hayes. Calagna was disqualified for running her handily at the end.

A fine looking filly by St. Florian, ridden by O'Neill and owned by Will Hayes, was disqualified for running her handily at the end.

A second race was won by Calagna, ridden by O'Neill and owned by Will Hayes. Calagna was disqualified for running her handily at the end.

in the stretch. With a good boy to the post, he was ridden by half brother, J. E. Madden's Girthing girl, Full race, although she was second.

**TWO LONG SHOTS.**

In the long shots, in 10 to 1, winning the third race, Weid, at 10 to 1, second, and in 10 to 1, third, was King, at 20 to 1, ridden by Master Bonner. Louis Wagner and Lads were equal.

as he succeeded getting into the trap and he was not a little surprised when the trap closed on him. He was not a little surprised when the trap closed on him. He was not a little surprised when the trap closed on him.

Many business playing his part  
 a. Tim  
 Gaur

Providing Dr. Hyatt performs his duty as regular member of the staff to fall do  
weather dispenser becomingly. baseball during the present series.

The Cardinals will wind up their series with the New Yorks at League Park, while the Athletics will be the feature at Sportsman's Park.

It was reported that a double-header was to be played here Sunday, but no official announcement of the feat has been given yet. The game at Sportsman's Park is scheduled to start at 3 p. m. and at the American grounds at 8:15 p. m.

Alvin Karpis, who endeavored to pitch the Cardinals to their sixth consecutive victory. If he fails he will be the only pitcher in the league to have been defeated in the game within two weeks.

[illegible]

Dienee p.	4	0	1	2	M'Glohn	4	0	0	2	0
Dienee p.	4	1	0	10	2	Totals	27	13	50	15
Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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99	100	99	100

[illegible][illegible]

### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

[illegible][illegible]

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Detroit at St. Louis.  
Cleveland at Chicago.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE.**  
New York at Cincinnati.  
Baltimore at Chicago.

Special to The Dispatch.  
DETROIT, July 5.—The Detroit Tigers will play the Detroit Red Sox, American League base ballers, at Detroit, tonight.

**St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 2.**  
The St. Paul Saints, American League base ballers, defeated the Minneapolis Millers, American League base ballers, at St. Paul, tonight.

**St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 2.**  
The St. Paul Saints, American League base ballers, defeated the Minneapolis Millers, American League base ballers, at St. Paul, tonight.

being defeated 6 to 4 and out-hit and out-fied by the home club.

While Whitcomb was consistently thorough in his efforts to restrain the Browns, he won't the game, while the Browns were unable to connect with the curves of Mercer at critical times.

The home team started on Sudhoff in the third inning and in five straight innings taking: one tally. In the sixth they

Pitching		Batting	
Team	Score	Team	Score
St. Joseph	1	St. Joseph	6
St. Joseph	2	St. Joseph	3
St. Joseph	3	St. Joseph	4
St. Joseph	4	St. Joseph	5
St. Joseph	5	St. Joseph	6
St. Joseph	6	St. Joseph	7
St. Joseph	7	St. Joseph	8
St. Joseph	8	St. Joseph	9
St. Joseph	9	St. Joseph	10
St. Joseph	10	St. Joseph	11
St. Joseph	11	St. Joseph	12
St. Joseph	12	St. Joseph	13
St. Joseph	13	St. Joseph	14
St. Joseph	14	St. Joseph	15
St. Joseph	15	St. Joseph	16
St. Joseph	16	St. Joseph	17
St. Joseph	17	St. Joseph	18
St. Joseph	18	St. Joseph	19
St. Joseph	19	St. Joseph	20
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St. Joseph	21	St. Joseph	22
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St. Joseph	67	St. Joseph	68
St. Joseph	68	St. Joseph	69
St. Joseph	69	St. Joseph	70
St. Joseph	70	St. Joseph	71
St. Joseph	71	St. Joseph	72
St. Joseph	72	St. Joseph	73
St. Joseph	73	St. Joseph	74
St. Joseph	74	St. Joseph	75
St. Joseph	75	St. Joseph	76
St. Joseph	76	St. Joseph	77
St. Joseph	77	St. Joseph	78
St. Joseph	78	St. Joseph	79
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St. Joseph	91	St. Joseph	92
St. Joseph	92	St. Joseph	93
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St. Joseph	96	St. Joseph	97
St. Joseph	97	St. Joseph	98
St. Joseph	98	St. Joseph	99
St. Joseph	99	St. Joseph	100

triples was folloed by W  
At Little Rock 4, Shreveport 2.  
At Little Rock 4, Birmingham 0.  
At New O. New Orleans 0, Memphis 2.  
At Nashville 2, Chattanooga 4.

League.























TO LET

THE ST. 215 S.—Store, 2000 ft. above sea level. Inquire 1332 Chest. St. for any business.

AV. 519—Store, elegant place, 1800 ft. above sea level. Inquire 1332 Chest. St. for public alley. Apply 4111 Olive St.

AV. 519—Large, well-lighted building for office or counting house. Apply 4111 Olive St.

AV. 2416 N.—Good business place for bakery. Key at 2450 N. Jefferson.

AV. 1821 N.—Store; good business place in rear.

AV. 1536 N. (corner of Chest)—Store, barber shop; \$11.

AV. 1505 S.—Store; good location; any kind of business.

**PRICE**—One half  
very cheap. On

1st AV. 3350-41-store; \$10 = \$50.  
 Chestnut st.  
 half of estate to rent; coal and High  
 rent, 508 Union Trust Bldg.  
 East, 508 Union Trust Bldg. 619 One-  
 store.  
 715-Nice bathroom, showrooms at  
 home. Cheap.  
 O-through to Landel, \$20. House  
 Chestnut st.  
 Grand and Olive; suitable for a  
 ad. Av. W. 28, Post-Dispatch.  
 room for printers, tellers or light  
 purposes; private, office attached;  
 second floor; heat, hot water;  
 National Employment Co., 118 and  
 120 E. 1st.  
**KITCHENS, ATTENTION.**  
 at a large saloon with 12 rooms  
 for sale. Call on Reginald  
 at 2661 E. 7th st.  
 MON E. KO., 815 Chestnut st.  
 at, saloon, with 21 rooms.  
 Chestnut st.  
 suitable for horses. 6781 Delmar.  
 av. modern rooms in Kirkwood  
 for hab., modern restaurants  
 or clubs; no opposition.  
 Kirkwood 50.  
 corner of Prairie av. and 12th  
 enough for saloon, grocery and  
 del. Apply 4111 Olive  
 corner of Sheridan av., store,  
 location for hardware,  
 store.

SECOND S  
for doctor's am

67. Fine, large steer; \$20; see  
 ad. on previous.  
 68. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 8

NTED—A female  
ked, also good

male two terrier dogs  
 very cheap. Call 1899 L.  
 male two terriers; must be  
 fed cat; Maltese pointer  
 spangled pupa. Milwaukee  
 North Market st.  
 colored water spangled male  
 pup. 4588 G.W. av.  
 fine bull pupa. 1548 &  
 and poodle. 35 each. 15  
 months old. 2d floor.  
 male pointer  
 35 N. 14th.  
 fine bull terrier pupa  
 dog; broke; will sell  
 cheap. 1230 1/2 Victor st.  
 terrier. 4554 St. Pier-  
 re. without horse; great  
 reward av.  
 fine, French poodle pupa  
 35 N. 12th st. 8d floor.  
 and coach pupa, 6 weeks  
 old. ticks, etc.; guar-  
 anteed.  
 addresses of owners of  
 Ad. A. G. Post-Dir.  
 sale, a thoroughbred  
 George st.

ES—For sale,  
young; selling

areas.

pedigreed Belgian  
& out, also hutchies.

young and old Bel-  
gies av.

**BIRDS.**

20 Cents.

canary, also pet  
McNair av.

grade buff canaries  
State incubator,  
Ivania av.

chick, 10 of silver  
checked chicks. New.

one each, of  
or garden variety.

one 200-egg  
to broodhouse very  
set av.

brooder, monkey  
Warman's 417 W.

plumage; call of  
set av.

cents.

go, potatoes.

7 Pine st.

A. W. LAM.  
701 \$6.00 & in  
Rugby Microele-  
mentary  
ies cheap. \$800  
ulous special;  
harcade. 1000  
will trade for  
half m.  
in first-class  
ter 1 o'clock  
forward at  
line \$8.50; hat-  
today.  
almost new;  
and/or wheels  
Franklin, and  
y each. \$215  
Columbia two  
Kammern,  
OLIVE



























# 10 DAYS

## PROGRAM OF OFFICIAL FRENCH FETE

CELEBRATING FALL OF THE BASTILLE

AT LEMP'S CONCORDIA PARK ON JULY 14

Color Sergeant Grace Takes a Header on a Horse.

CHIEF SURGEON PESOLD ILL

SOLDIER BOYS SWIM AND PADDLE IN THE MERAMEC.

Many St. Louis Friends and Sweethearts Expected Today With Pastry Offerings for the Khaki Wearers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CAMP WELLS, Montezuma, July 5.—Young St. Louis is looking forward to a gala day in camp tomorrow. It will be the only real holiday of the 10 days' military outing, and the boys prepared to make the best of it. The routine drills will be suspended, and the dress parade in the evening will be the only field maneuver in which the First Regiment soldiers will be compelled to take part.

Several hundred visitors from St. Louis are expected down by boat and train. The St. Louisans in khaki will have plenty of time to show their friends about the camp. They will let them sample their camp mess, too, but the visitors are hoping that they will bring with them cakes, pies or other delicacies that are not on the regimental menu.

Many of the officers and men, whose business prevented them from coming to camp with the regiment on Friday, are expected to join Col. Stocall's forces tomorrow.

Surgeon Pesold

Went Home Sick.

Maj. Pesold is one officer who will not be at camp tomorrow. The major is the chief surgeon of the regiment. He came down Friday afternoon and was immediately taken ill. The other physicians advised him to return home, but his loyalty to the regiment prompted him to wish to stay, regardless of medical advice. He finally was prevailed upon to return to St. Louis on the second train today. The major's enforced departure is regretted by officers and men.

Color Sergeant Grace was the central figure in exciting scenes at the morning's drill. He had mounted Maj. Marquardt's horse, a vicious animal. The stirrup straps were strung too low, rendering a firm seat difficult. The animal reared, but Grace retained his seat. The horse reared a second time, turning completely over and falling upon his back. Had his rider been an instant slow he probably would have been crushed to death. As it was he sustained painful injuries, being foot trampled in several places. He will not be able to report for duty today.

Heat Prostrated

Private Lawrence.

Private Lawrence of Company I, while tramping back to camp from through the woods, was overcome by the heat today, but is now convalescent.

It is much cooler in the camp than in the town of Kimmelsheim, and probably cooler than in St. Louis. There always a breeze in the grove where the tents are pitched, even if the sun does blaze down on the drill field.

One entire company is going through its first experience in camp—Company I, Capt. E. E. Wood. It is the largest company in the regiment.

Soldiers Swim

In the Meramec.

The soldier boys passed a quiet day today, those not on duty tramping through the country lanes or swimming in the Meramec. Several hundred yards below the camp there is a shallow place and the boys, with a forty-foot dive, there the creek swimmers perform their stunts. Above the camp is a shallow place and there is where nearly every man in the regiment spent a portion of his time today. Swimming is by no means the only sport of the campers. They have amusements galore.

That is, there is an abundance of methods at hand for enjoying life. The time-honored camp feature of "blanket-tossing" is already being resorted to.

While one of the cooks slumbered last night a soldier removed his pillow and substituted a diaphan. His mess was better today.

### CITY NEWS.

It would be well for the women of St. Louis to read the CRAWFORD AD., which appears today in most of the Sunday papers. If they don't find something in it that they want, and want awfully bad at the price named, then we are no prophets; and if the cockles of their hearts don't get warmed up for St. Louis' Greatest Store, then put us down as lunatics!

### FRENCH FETE ON EAST SIDE

It Will Take Place on Sunday, July 13, One Day Ahead of St. Louis Celebration.

The French people on the east side of the river will all unite in celebrating the national French fete at Central Park, East St. Louis. The event will take place on July 13 (Sunday), instead of the 14th. The speakers for the occasion are Dr. Alexander DeMott and Louis A. Rodenberg and Louis Klingel and Capt. Bennett in the French language.

Mrs. Estelle Acton-Harker of Chicago will sing La Marseillaise and Salut a la France, etc.

### MORRIS BILL ASSAILED.

Chief Flatmouth Spoke at Leek Lake Agency About Dishonesty.

WALKER, Minn., July 5.—Chief Flatmouth of the Pillager Chippewa Indians bitterly assailed the Morris bill in a speech made before several hundred people at the Fourth of July celebration held at the Leek Lake Agency.

The white men are bound to crowd out the poor Indian, he said, "and then what will we do? I have been sent the great father in Washington five times to collect money without a cent. The money that came away without a cent. The people that passed the Morris bill are not honest. The Indian should have more money for his land and pine."

The Indians of the reservation are very much opposed to the bill.

### FOUND HANGING TO A TREE.

Boy Commits Suicide Soon After Finishing His Supper.



MRS. MAE ESTELLE ACTON HARKER, WHO WILL SING SELECTIONS FROM THOMAS' "MIGNON" AT THE REGULAR FRENCH FETE AT LEMP'S PARK, JULY 14TH.

Beginning at 7 p. m. With a Salvo of 21 Bombs the Gayety Will Extend to 2 O'Clock Next Morning.

The official French fete in celebration of the Fall of the Bastille will be held this year at Lemp's Concordia Park July 14. This is the 23d annual celebration of the event in St. Louis.

At 7 p. m. there will be a salvo of 21 bombs and at 8 p. m. the official opening of the fete. The select orchestra of 35 musicians will be under the leadership of Prof. William Well. Following is the program:

March—From Arrows the Continent.....Ezra McCreary  
Overture—La Dame de Pique.....Suppe  
Address (in French and English) by the President of the Fete.....Hon. Alex. N. De Mott  
Address (in French) by the Consul Agent  
Je Gise Trianon la Blonde.....M. Louis Segouin  
Song by Mrs. Estelle Acton Harker  
Address (in English) by Mayor Raula Wells  
La Marseillaise.....M. Roger de l'Isle  
Song (in the costume of the Goddess of Liberty) by Miss Rosalie Wirtlin.  
The Patrol.....Meecham  
The Star Spangled Banner.....Key  
Song by Mrs. Josephine Ludwig, Mrs. Mae Estelle Acton Harker and Miss Rosalie Wirtlin, with Chorus.  
10 p. m. to 11 p. m. Concert by the Orchestra.  
Grande Marche du Propriete.....Merriner  
Virtuoso from La Bohemienne.....Balle  
The Awakening of Spring.....Hart  
The Stars and Stripes.....Hart  
PART III  
11 p. m. Grand Display of fireworks, including several large, original pieces.  
11:45 p. m. A French Ball, Stripped of the Confetti, Throwing of Serpents.  
2 a. m.—Close of the Official Fete.

### SANTA FE BUYS GULF TRACKS

Will Make Paul's Valley, I. T., a Division Headquarters, Purchase of Land Indicated.

GUTHRIE, Okla., July 5.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has purchased 80 acres of land in addition to much property in Paul's Valley, I. T., the alleged purpose being to establish a division there on the new eastern Oklahoma extension.

The Atchison has bought the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe tracks from Purcell to Paul's Valley, thus making Paul's Valley a center for the main lines running at right angles.

### SHE DON'T BREAK DOWN AND CRY.

What does Mrs. Goodense do when the maid-of-all-work tells her she must get another girl? She simply smiles blandly, goes down into her purse, fishes out a piece of pencil and a 10-cent piece. Then she gets a scrap of paper and on it writes it words. This and the money she hands to Willis (or someone else) with instructions to leave them at the nearest drug store for Post-Dispatch wants. Then Mrs. Goodense goes about her business with her head high in the air and just a singing like a bird. In a few hours the doerful rings and Mrs. Goodense's smile grows broader. Housegirl No. 1 has called in reply to Mrs. G.'s ad. In the Post-Dispatch. If housegirl No. 1 does not suit, Mrs. G. dismisses her and questions No. 2, and so down the line, which by this time is a long one. Finally Mrs. G. has found just the girl she wants and the incident is closed.

Isn't it easy when you know how? There's no known want.

That P.-D. wants cannot fill.

The nearest Druggist

That you see

Will phone your "Wants."

To the P.-D.

### Tri R Hicks to Speak—Rev. Irl R. Hicks

Will deliver an address at the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, Grand and Franklin avenues this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

### Federated W. C. T. U.—The regular

business meeting of the federated W. C. T. U. will be held at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Field, 206 Blenden place, on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

### The Southwestern Mercantile Association,

composed of 500 merchants whose business is south of Chouteau and west of Lemay avenues, will give its third annual picnic at Hahnemann's park today, it having been postponed from last Sunday.

There has been a picnic in existence four years, during which time the material interest has been in the picnic grounds, which will be complimentary and will last until late at night. Refreshments, dancing and games will be provided. Children accompanied by their parents will receive presents. A display of fireworks will take place at 9 o'clock at night.

### New Steel Company.—The Walter A.

Zelnicke Supply Co. has been organized to steel products, railway, mill and factory supplies at 414 North Fourth street, Walter A. Zelnicke, president, Louis A. Alesberger, treasurer, and William D. Rogers, secretary and manager. Mr. Zelnicke is also president of the steel trade exclusively. Mr. Alesberger is in charge of the New-Orleans branch and Mr. Rogers will conduct the general supply business.

# CHICAGO TEACHERS

## ROBBED OF SALARY

Fight Got Chicago School Board \$750,000.

TEACHERS GET ONLY \$20,000

UTILITY COMPANIES PAID IN THEIR BACK TAXES.

Chicago Public Is of the Opinion the Teachers' Salary Cut Should Be Made Good From the Fund They Created.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Chicago teachers who fought the public utilities companies to force them to pay them just share of state taxes now have to fight the Chicago Board of Education's finance committee to get it to allow any share of the money received from the back taxes collected to the teachers in the way of increased salaries.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation, through a committee, made a formal request upon the board of education to give part of the money collected from the public utility companies to compensate the teachers for the cutting of their salaries in 1902.

At the meeting of the finance committee of the board the request was refused. The money that was obtained through the teachers' fight and at the teachers' expense was appropriated to other purposes.

Chairman Clayton Mark of the committee ruled that the demand of the teachers was not within the purview of the duties of the committee, and said he presumed it would be formally presented to that body.

Teachers Get \$20,000

Out of \$750,000.

"It is a matter of a great deal of regret to me that this committee cannot afford to be more liberal than it has been with the teachers."

Chairman Mark said: "I would like to see them better paid. I don't believe the board is under any legal obligations to the teachers for the salaries alluded to, nor do I believe that the city council had any right whatever to attach a condition to the appropriation bill which it passed in 1902."

Mr. Mark explained to the committee that of the gross sum which the teachers' victory had thrown into the hands of the committee about \$75,000 belonged to the building fund, which left for the educational fund about \$700,000. In addition to this, he explained, there was about \$12,000 in the contingent fund which could be added, making a total of \$300,000. This sum was voted.

The \$200,000 appropriation to "superintendents and teachers" is for the purpose of restoring sick leave, funeral leave and "other leave" which has been accumulated. The action taken provides for payments since Jan. 1, 1902, and is retroactive.

### HOBOSCOPES OF EDWARD VII.

A French Paper Publishes Some Strangely Significant.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 5.—If superstition is to be credited, England's King is doomed. Horoscopes of Edward VII. collected and published by a French newspaper, seem to predict that he will not weather his present illness. Among several, two in especial, are strangely significant.

The first made by a Scotch gypsy at his birth, runs:

"A prince is born who will be good, noble and generous. He will be King and he will not die King. His forehead will never support the crown and his right hand will not hold the sword; the scepter will not weigh down his arm, and he will die at the foot of the throne."

The second, from a Theosophist, who shows Edward's fate to have been "recorded as early as 1871, in a prophecy as to the first three years of the twentieth century."

"A king not crowned will fall at the moment of consummating in spite of himself, a new sacrifice. England, which has grown from the war of other nations, will be humiliated. Her fleet will founder and the Indies escape her. She will be overtaken by a hideous social war. The Stuarts will reign over the English."

In addition to these, the prediction of Mme. Thebes, the famous Parisian palmist, some months ago she foretold that King would die from a disease of the intestines. When questioned about this, she said: "His present illness, his exaltation and then the breath ceased altogether. Simple restoratives failed and Savagnac was called to no longer, drugstore where Dr. Carroll said that he was dead to visit the King and Queen of Italy in Rome, beginning in September.

Thence she will go to some one of the royal residences to be placed at her disposal until she completely recovers."

### THE CAUSE OF MANY

#### Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, free of charge, by sending free by N. Y. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this guarantee offer in this paper.

# THE "BROWNIE,"

A Perfect Picture Taker Gives Lots of Pleasure.

80c

CUT PRICES ON CAMERAS AND KODAKS.

\$2.00 Kodak cut to.....\$1.60  
\$3.00 Kodak cut to.....\$4.00  
"Erko" Camera, 4½-inch achromatic lens.....\$5.00

"ERKO" TONER  
Will tone 100 4½ prints—8 ounces.....25c

"ERKO" Emerald Flaking Powder  
Harden's negative softens softening.....10c

608 OLIVE ST. Opp. R. St. L.

"Men do not counterfeit counterfeits nor imitate that which is unknown or worthless."

The Keeley treatment has stood the test of time. This treatment has been used with unparalleled success for the past 13 years in curing Alcoholism, Morphine and other habits using Cigarette and Tobacco habits and Neurasthenia. Over a quarter of a million cured men and women in the United States are OUR TESTIMONIALS. Remedies and treatment absolutely free from any harmful or dangerous effects.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL VIGOR RESTORED.

Life becomes a happiness and a blessing. Will power, intellectual activity, health, business capacity, family, friends and business associates recovered. For full information consult or write (in confidence) to

DR. J. E. BLAINE, Manager The Keeley Institute

2803 LOCUST STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Home treatment for Tobacco and Neurasthenia.

### DROPPED DEAD

#### FROM EXCITEMENT

OTTO SAVAGNAC SAW STRANGER FALL UNDER CAR.

Stranger Was Rescued Unhurt, but Savagnac Fell to the Ground and Expired.

Horror from witnessing a street-car accident last evening was responsible for the death of Otto Savagnac, a widower, 41 years old.

Savagnac was resting in Lyon Park at 6 o'clock, when he saw William Gosman of 1617 South Seventh street attempt to board a north-bound Broadway car at Broadway and Wyoming street. The car was moving at a higher rate of speed than Gosman thought, and in attempting to board it he missed his footing and fell.

Savagnac was watching. For a moment it seemed that Gosman would be dragged beneath the wheels and ground to death. The car was stopped in time and he was rescued before he was injured.

The moment that Savagnac saw the man fall he sprang to a word of warning. He clapped his hand over his heart, threw back his head, gasped and fell forward upon his face. He was lying on his back, his eyes were closed, his hands were clasped over his chest and he was dead.

Savagnac was a packer and was employed in the American brewery. He lived at 308 South Seventh street. The body was conveyed to the morgue. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

### AMERICAN TRAMP IS UPHELD

Hugues Leroux in Paris Says Tramp Is Admirable Rebel Against Steady Employment.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 5.—Hugues Leroux, who recently lectured in the United States, is publishing in the Paris Journal a series of articles extolling the American tramp. "The tramp," he says, "is one of the redeeming features of the American civilization. He calls the tramp 'admirable' rebels against the monotony of the life of the modern man, a concern of the life of the modern man, a concern of the life of the modern man."

### WILHELMINA TO VISIT ROME

Doctors Order Holland's Queen to a Milder Climate and Italy Is Selected for Winter.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, July 5.—Queen Wilhelmina's doctors having decided that she must not spend the next winter in the severe climate of Holland she has accepted an invitation to visit the King and Queen of Italy in Rome, beginning in September.

Thence she will go to some one of the royal residences to be placed at her disposal until she completely recovers.

### TRAINING SHIP IS OVERDUE

Thirty-Seven Days Out From Yokohama the Mohican Ought to Be at Honolulu Docks.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HONOLULU, June 28, via San Francisco, July 5.—The United States training ship Mohican is 37 days out from Yokohama, on her way here, and there is some uneasiness lest she should have met with disaster.

Though the Mohican has steam power, she usually travels under sail in 100-ton, but it is thought that she should be made port some days ago.

# 5 SPECIALS FOR MONDAY AT 'HILTS'

Cool, comfortable, attractive footwear at prices that make them EASY TO BUY. They are also easy on the feet and give the very best of service and satisfaction.

\$1.29

For this special shoe, Oxford French Vici Dark, made on the new toe and heel, with artistic inlaid top, and extended heel, at \$2.50—splendid bottom, being made of special material, as we have only 500 pairs of these in all sizes.

This Beautiful

\$1.29

PATENT LEATHER, with French sole, military heel—regular \$2.00 value.

Misses' and Children's

Patent Leather, with French sole, military heel—regular \$2.00 value.

59c

TENNIS AND OUTING SHOES

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For this \$1.50

Very fine vici stock, hand turned, in black or chocolate.

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### I WAS BLIND

Dr. Coffee Restored My Sight says

J. M. Davis.

Mr. Davis had been

afflicted with blindness

for many years. They

would not let him

read, and then worse,

and finally, a severe

terrible inflammation

of each eye, which

made him blind in 4

weeks; and having a

neuralgia, he had

been cured by Dr. Coffee.

He went to him

at once and in four

days he was cured.

J. M. Davis, Wintered in

the mountains, and

restored his sight.

Write Dr. Coffee for his

30-page Book explaining his "New Absorption

System" and all eye diseases at home by special medicine. Small expense. This book is

sent free to those who

send a photograph of how the

eyes look when diseased and

tell how long they have been

blind. Write quick. Specify

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# WOMEN OF STRANGE RACES, SUNDAY WHO WILL BE SEEN IN ST. LOUIS IN 1904. POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1902.



AN ULED-NAIL (ALGERIAN TYPE.)



AN ARAB MOTHER AND CHILD



A MAORI GIRL



A FELLAH WOMAN



A CORNGI WOMAN, MADRAS



A NATIVE INDIAN LADY



A ZULU GIRL



FOUR WOMEN OF THE MALAY ISLANDS



A TAMIL GIRL



A SAMOAN BEAUTY

STRANGE peoples and their home life will be a feature of the World's Fair in St. Louis.

The women folks of these strange peoples have odd styles in jewelry, hair dressing, personal decoration, costumes and customs. Some of them are engaged to be married before they are born. These are kept in cages from the time they are eight years old until the husbands to be come for them.

There are strange marriage rites and strange wedding trousseaus and so many things that only one who has read everything and seen everything on the subject and been about the world may tell all. One man has made a study of these things and has set them down. What appears was condensed for the Sunday Post-Dispatch from what he has written.

THE women of Fiji wear a broad band of variegated braidwork made of bark fiber, known as liku. It is fastened about the waist, with a fringe hanging from the lower edge at least three inches. Young girls wear a very narrow fringe. At the time of marriage the fringe is increased in depth until it reaches half way down to the knees and entirely surrounds the body. On becoming a mother the woman wears an apron reaching down to the knees. Formerly the Fiji Island women used paint in beautifying themselves, black, white and red being the prevailing colors. Men and women are fond of flowers, wearing strings of them over shoulders and under arms like a sash. Garlands sometimes bedeck the tresses of the hair, which is dressed in fantastic loops. The women, being the cleverest of the race, have monopolized most of the adornment. They wear no shoes, spending

ing the skin until some of them have rings 10 inches in diameter. Every chief has a hairdresser, who spends hours every day on his master's wiry locks, dyeing them black, red and ashy white. Rings and amulets are worn. The Fiji Islanders are called Papuans. Their neighbors of the Tonga Islands, also known as the Friendly Islands, are Polynesians. They are a race superior to the Fijians. They have yellow and curly black, but not woolly, hair and good features. Flowers are the chief ornament of the women, though beads and shell necklaces are worn. Flowers are in the hair and at the belt. Sometimes necklaces of flowers and woven barks are worn. The Tonga Islanders are thought by some travelers to be the most perfectly developed physically of any of the island peoples. Their noses are flattened in infancy to add to their beauty.

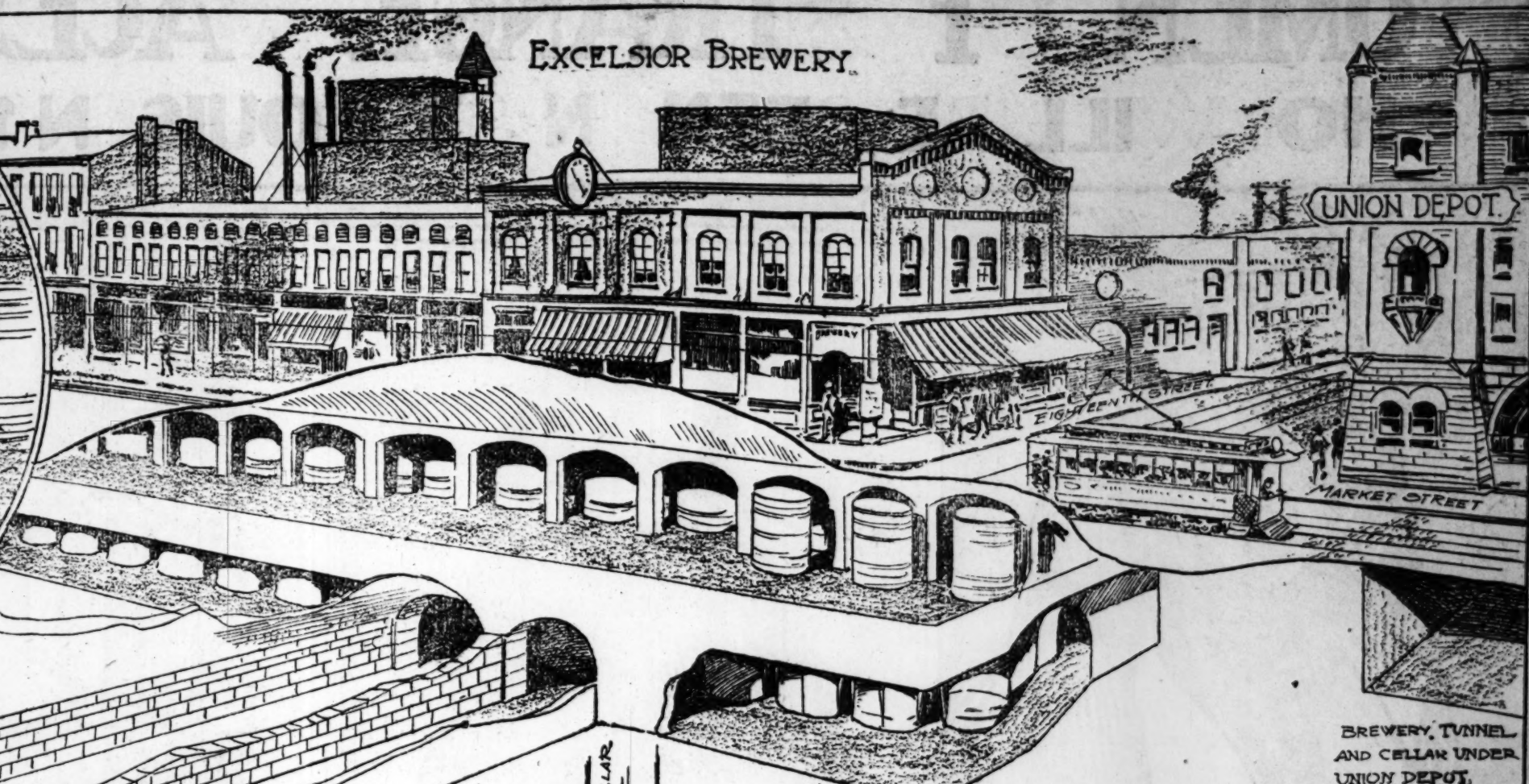
Continued on the Last Page of Magazine.



## THREE ST. LOUIS BLOCKS ARE HONEYCOMBED BY CATACOMBS



MEMORIAL TABLETS IN THE TUNNEL, BETWEEN SUB-CELLARS BENEATH THE OLD BREWERY.



BREWERY TUNNEL AND CELLAR UNDER UNION DEPOT.

### They Were Originally Natural Caves Around the Present Union Station, and Were in Former Years the Cool Summer Repositories of St. Louis Beer.

THOUSANDS of persons pass over the catacombs of St. Louis every day. Few of them have ever heard that the catacombs exist.

Nearly all the suburban dwellers who travel by rail walk twice a day over the arched caverns on Market street and on Chestnut street near Eighteenth street. These caverns are 35 feet under the surface of the pavement. Street cars rumble over them, and so do ice wagons.

The tower of Union Station rests on one of the caverns of the St. Louis catacombs. The new ticket office and the second-class waiting rooms are over two of these caverns.

When Theodore Link, the architect of Union Station, began exploring the site of the proposed structure, he found it had once been occupied by a brewery of the time when ice machines were unknown, and brewing had to be done in winter and huge cellars were required in which to store sufficient beer for summer consumption. These cellars had to be so far below ground that the heat of the St. Louis summer could not invade them. The coolest and driest cellars were those in the solid rock.

Many natural caverns underlie St. Louis. All these were explored by the brewer, and most of them were used as cold storage plants. Some of the breweries located in the mouths of caves. Lemp's brewery

cellar is a natural cave. The old Pittsburgh brewery had a natural cave near the House of Refuge. There is a cave in Marine avenue. Prung had a cave, cellar east of Carondelet avenue. Kurlinger had a cave cellar on Prairie avenue, two blocks south of Natural Bridge road. There is a cave on Shennandoah and Ann avenues, east of Eighteenth street.

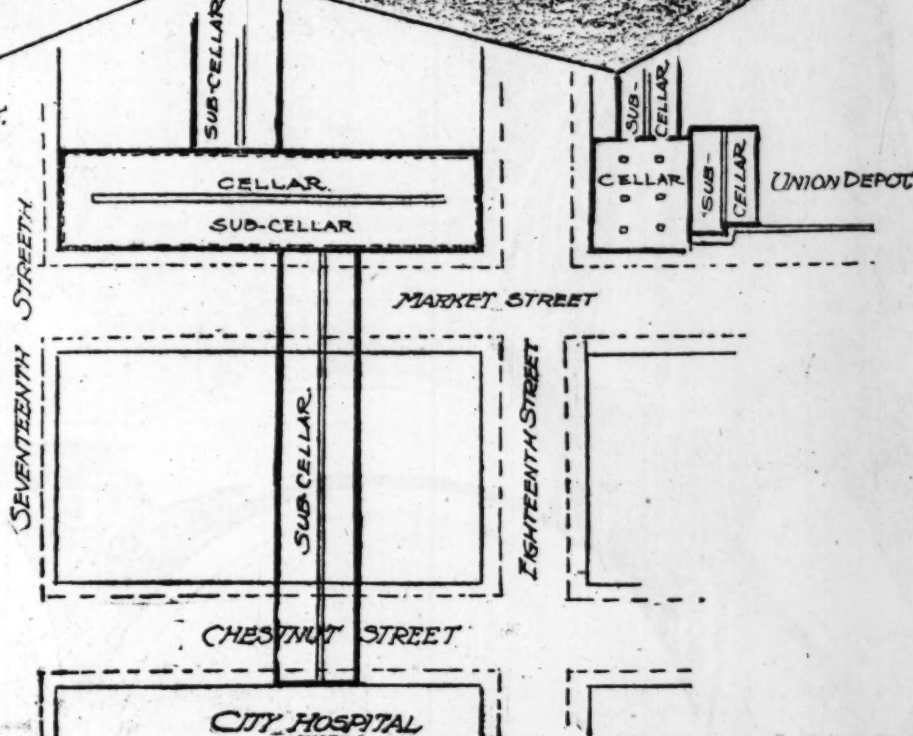
The largest cave of all is the English cave, in which Paul Wack has a wine cellar. Klausman's cave and Uhrig's cave were beer cellars dug out of the rocks. There is a cave near Benton Park that was once used as a beer cellar.

The catacombs of St. Louis are much like Uhrig's cave. They were blasted out of the rocks and double arched and divided by brick masonry. There are two tombstones in the Excelsior brewery caves. They are set side by side in the rock, 35 feet below Market street.

By CHRISTOPHER A. STIFEL, President German National Insurance Company of St. Louis.

THERE are no tombs in the cellars under the Excelsior brewery at Eighteenth and Market. There are tombstones or memorial tablets. I put up

Map showing the location of cellars and sub-cellars extending from the brewery property.



one of them when I was manager of the brewery after the death of Julius Winkelmeyer. These tombstones are at the entrance to the spot in the lower cellar where Julius Winkelmeyer and Friedrich Stifel used to sit and plan. They had no office then. Both were buried in Pickett's cemetery. Winkelmeyer was finally removed to Bellefontaine. They began business at Second and Chestnut streets, in 1845, with \$400 each and a shed with a brewing kettle under it. The shed was near the gas works. Stifel made the beer and Winkelmeyer sold it. They located their cave or cellars at Eighteenth and Market streets, and in 1866 moved the brewery there. All they had then beside

the cellar under the building proper was a double cellar under Market street. This cellar was in from a flood, and the young brewers thought they were ruined, but Francis Bellar, who built the cellar, told the boys if they would get the mortar he would build up the wall again and charge them nothing.

The marble tablets are at the entrance to the south end of this cellar. When the brewery was turned over to the trust it had more storage capacity than any brewery in town, unless it was Lemp's. It had too much cellar room under the ice machine system, which makes summer brewing possible and keeps beer cool above ground as well as below. The two cellars that run from the south curb of Market

got it out itself. The cellar is 35 feet below the ground. The coal company thought it would be cheaper to bring another load of coal.

All the buildings along Market street belong to the brewery, which lights and heats them. One tenant was undesirable and stuck, though the rent was doubled. One day the colored girl was down in the cellar spitting kindlings when the workmen were taking the ammonia pipes out of the abandoned cellar. They were pounding and talking. The girl heard them, and rushed up stairs and told her mistress that spirits were in the cellar, and asked for her discharge. No more colored women would come to work, so the tenant moved away.

There are cellars from Seventeenth street to Eighteenth, and from Market to Walnut. Uhrig, who had a brewery on the site of the Union Depot, had three cellars, two storage cellars and a big malting cellar. The station cooling plant is in one. Uhrig built the cave at Jefferson and Washington avenues because it was a high place and the land was cheap, and he thought it would be a good thing to own a beer garden. The spot was covered with oak trees then. There were no houses in the neighborhood. The roads were muddy. The garden was well patronized in summer, so Uhrig built the dancing pavilion and got a winter patronage. He might have built more cellars at the brewery, but the Chouteau pond made it unlikely that he could keep them dry. We joined with Uhrig in building a deep sewer to drain the cellars of the two breweries.

The first tablet in the cellar of the Excelsior brewery was placed there when the cholera carried off Friedrich and Marie Stifel, his wife, the same week. The tablets are side by side. They read, "Friedrich and Marie Stifel, aged 27 and 28, died of cholera, August 23, 1847, under cholera." Winkelmeyer died of throat trouble.

When the Union Station company went to work to lay its foundations it decided to tear out the Uhrig cellars. But it used dynamite at the corner of Eighteenth and Market streets without effect, so it decided to let the cellars alone. Pillars rest on the center walls of the cellar.

### BIRDS ARE EASILY HYPNOTIZED

#### North Carolina Hypnotist Puts the Wildest of Them to Sleep in Five Minutes.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 24. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

J. W. C. DEAKE, a florist of Asheville, N. C., can hypnotize chickens, birds, cats, dogs, horses and nearly all domesticated and half-tamed animals.

His theory is that they are controlled from ganglia and are not directed from a central brain, that they do not respond to hypnotic influence.

"It appears impossible to get them to fix their attention for any length of time. In fact, I think that they lack the power altogether."

"Birds and chickens are the easiest managed. I have never seen one yet that I could not put to sleep, and that in a peaceable way, in five minutes."

"The stories of their being fascinated by snakes, especially rattlers, is undoubtedly true. Any glittering object, if it is small enough, will serve to fix a bird's attention. For example, I can take this marble (picking up a bright red one, half an inch in diameter) and hold it up in front of our canary bird's nose and he immediately begins to gaze at it."

"He won't take his eyes away or even blink. He will stare at it as if his life depended upon the undertaking. In two or three minutes he will drop down on the floor of his cage perfectly limp."

"Cats and dogs taken wild from the trees will do the same thing. If you toss them in the air they make a feeble attempt to spread wing and flutter down again in a perfectly nerveless fashion."

"When hypnotized the animals become perfectly docile, and in the case of birds and chickens the fowls are stupefied and remain so from a quarter to half an hour."

Mr. Deake can tame the most mettlesome pony and turn it into a trick animal by a few strokes at the side of the nostrils and a steady gazing for a few moments into the pony's eye.

"Animals are just as susceptible to hypnotic influence as human beings are," said Mr. Deake.

"Hypnotism is properly a phase of animal magnetism. Starting with this hypothesis, I said to myself that one ought to be able to control animals in much the



J.W.C. DEAKE AND A HYPNOTIZED HEN.

whether hypnotized or not," said Mr. Deake, "but after they once learn what's treatment usually meted out to circus animals required they can be hypnotized and put to sleep and entirely without danger."

### WOMEN'S GUIDES IN HEALTH AND BEAUTY

#### Answers to Questions From Readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

To Remove Superfluous Hair.

BETTIE—I think it very much better to purchase a depilatory than to make one at home, but, as you have particularly asked for different recipes, I will give them to you.

It will probably cost more to make either of them at home than to purchase enough to last a year, and nine out of ten fail disastrously to get satisfactory results.

One of the oldest depilatories manufactured, and which has a very large sale, is as follows:

Sulphate of soda, 100 grains; chalk 300 grains.

Make into a thin paste with water and apply to the hairy part, and let it remain a few moments and then scrape it off with a blunt blade—a paper knife, for example. The effect of this depilatory is to destroy the hair, which comes off when scraped.

Another good depilatory is made as follows:

Sulphate of soda, 100 grains; slacked lime 50 grains; starch, 25 grains; lime water, 4 fluid drams. Apply as the preceding.

Barium sulphate is also used as a paste for depilatories. The standard formula is: Barium sulphide, 50 grains; powdered chalk, 400 grains.

Mix with water. The barium sulphide must be absolutely dry to be effective when it is mixed with the chalk. Enough water should be afterward added to make a thin paste. Sulphide of strontium makes also an efficient depilatory. It is made as follows:

Sulphide of strontium, 2 drams; oxide of zinc, 3 drams; powdered starch, 3 drams. Mix thoroughly and keep dry in well corked bottles until wanted for use. Take enough to make a paste and add warm water to it until the proper consistency is secured. Spread over the hairy surface and allow to remain for from one to five minutes, according to the nature of the growth and the susceptibility of the skin. It should be removed, as in every case with a depilatory, when the burning sensation is produced. Too long contact with the skin

with gloves entirely. The bride and bridegroom pass out of the church first.

The Etiquette of Stamps.

YOUNG MATRON.—The postage stamp should be placed squarely and neatly on the right-hand upper corner of the envelope.

Must Have a Matron to Assist.

Will you kindly inform me if it is proper for an unmarried young man to have his wedding reception with his? SON.

It would be highly improper for the unmarried man to receive women as guests excepting with his mother or some other married woman to act as matron. An unmarried man receiving ladies as guests must have a matron to assist him, and, of course, where a man has a mother he should ask her to act as hostess.

should be avoided, and immediately after the hair has been removed the denuded surface should be gently washed with warm water and a cold cream or a bland oil applied to prevent irritation.

Use of the Face Scrubbing Brush.

INQUIRER.—I certainly do believe in the camel's hair face scrubbing brush.

Unfortunately there are a great many brushes that are called the correct brush and are worthless.

Immerse the brush in water as hot as can be pleasantly borne. Soap it well, just as you would if you were about to use it for your hands. Scrub the face thoroughly, taking especial care of the places that most require cleansing. Rinse the face with cooler clean water, so as to get all the soap out of the pores. Dry carefully, and apply a cream or toilet balsam; any good emollient will answer.

A Simple Mouth Wash.

CAROLINE.—Nothing can be more simple than the mouth wash I give you.

It is easily made if you have the ingredients as you say.

Rub together in a mortar one-half ounce each of pulverized borax and strained honey; then add gradually one pint of pure alcohol and one-half ounce each of gum myrrh and red sanders wood. Let the whole stand in a large-mouthed glass bottle for two weeks. Shake the bottle occasionally. Pass through a filtering paper and it is ready for use.

Acknowledgment of Wedding Gifts.

Which is proper, to acknowledge wedding presents before or after the wedding, if the party takes a bride trip?

Wedding presents should be acknowledged as soon as possible either before or after the wedding. It is better form, if a girl can possibly do so, and it is more courteous, to acknowledge wedding gifts immediately after their reception.

Legally Is This Husband Dead?

Kindly inform me if a woman having left her husband 12 years ago and not seen or heard from him since is entitled to marry? E. G.

After seven years I believe a deserting wife or husband who cannot be located is legally dead. You should consult a lawyer on this point. I am not competent to answer legal questions.

### RULES IN ETIQUETTE—BY THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH EXPERT

At a church wedding it is proper for the bride and groomsmen to enter first or the bridesmaid and groomsmen stand back of or alongside the couple? WISEA is the proper time to remove the bride's gloves? Does the bride pass out of the church first? HAZEL.

At a church wedding the groomsmen and ushers enter first. It is perfectly proper for the bride to enter alone if there is no one to give her away. The bridegroom and his best man meet the bride at the altar. The groomsmen stand to the right and a step back of the groom. Now that the gathering is so warm most bride's dresses







# RED CLOUD ONCE CHIEF OF ALL THE SIOUX AND THE GREATEST INDIAN SINCE BLACK HAWK IS DYING

**Rev. H. M. Baum, Who Was a Member of the Commission Appointed to Treat With the Sioux Before the Custer Massacre, Tells the Sunday Post-Dispatch of Red Cloud as He Saw Him in Council.**

**RED CLOUD**, who is called the greatest Indian west of the Mississippi river since Black Hawk, is dying at the Pine Ridge agency of the Ogallala Sioux in South Dakota.

The old warrior is now upwards of 80 years of age. He still wears a blanket. His once magnificent frame is slightly stooped. His fine face is furrowed and his splendid head is bowed down.

Red Cloud ranks with Pontiac and Black Hawk. Like them he struggled to save America to the Indian. He was more than a leader of murderous savages. He was more than a mere Indian. As the chief of all the Sioux, the most powerful and most intelligent of the American aborigines, he came in contact with white men who have never ceased to admire him. All the beauty of personal appearance and native grace and eloquence characteristic of this most interesting of all wild peoples found their highest expression in Red Cloud, and his death will remove from the West its most picturesque primitive character.

THE Sioux within recent times have had two great leaders. One of these was Sitting Bull, whose army annihilated Custer's force in the battle of the Little Big Horn, and the other was Red Cloud, whose feats of peace are little less renowned than were those of Sitting Bull in war.

It is unlikely that anyone in St. Louis today knows so much about Red Cloud as Rev. Henry Mason Baum, who has been several weeks from Washington, D. C. Dr. Baum was a member of the commission appointed by the government in 1871 to go to Fort Lincoln and endeavor to make a peace treaty with the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians, then in a state of armed unrest.

In this conference Dr. Baum saw Red Cloud at his best. In the height of his glory, the great Sioux presided over a conference in which were assembled 400 of the chiefs and sub-chiefs of the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. Not even Sitting Bull, whose fame was to come with the massacre of another two years, ranked with Red Cloud, who was head chief of all the Sioux.

That this was no inconsiderable office may be judged when it is known that the Sioux warriors under arms and in army camps at that time numbered not less than 15,000 warriors and that there were allied with them not less than 400 fighting men of the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes. Never before, perhaps, had a single Indian ruled over so many of his people. They outnumbered 10 to 1 any other Indian tribe in the country, and were, moreover, easily the most intelligent of the Indians and the most to be feared in war.

The government dealt severely with the Sioux after the disaster in the valley of the Little Big Horn. No chief of the nation was permitted to remain in power. Red

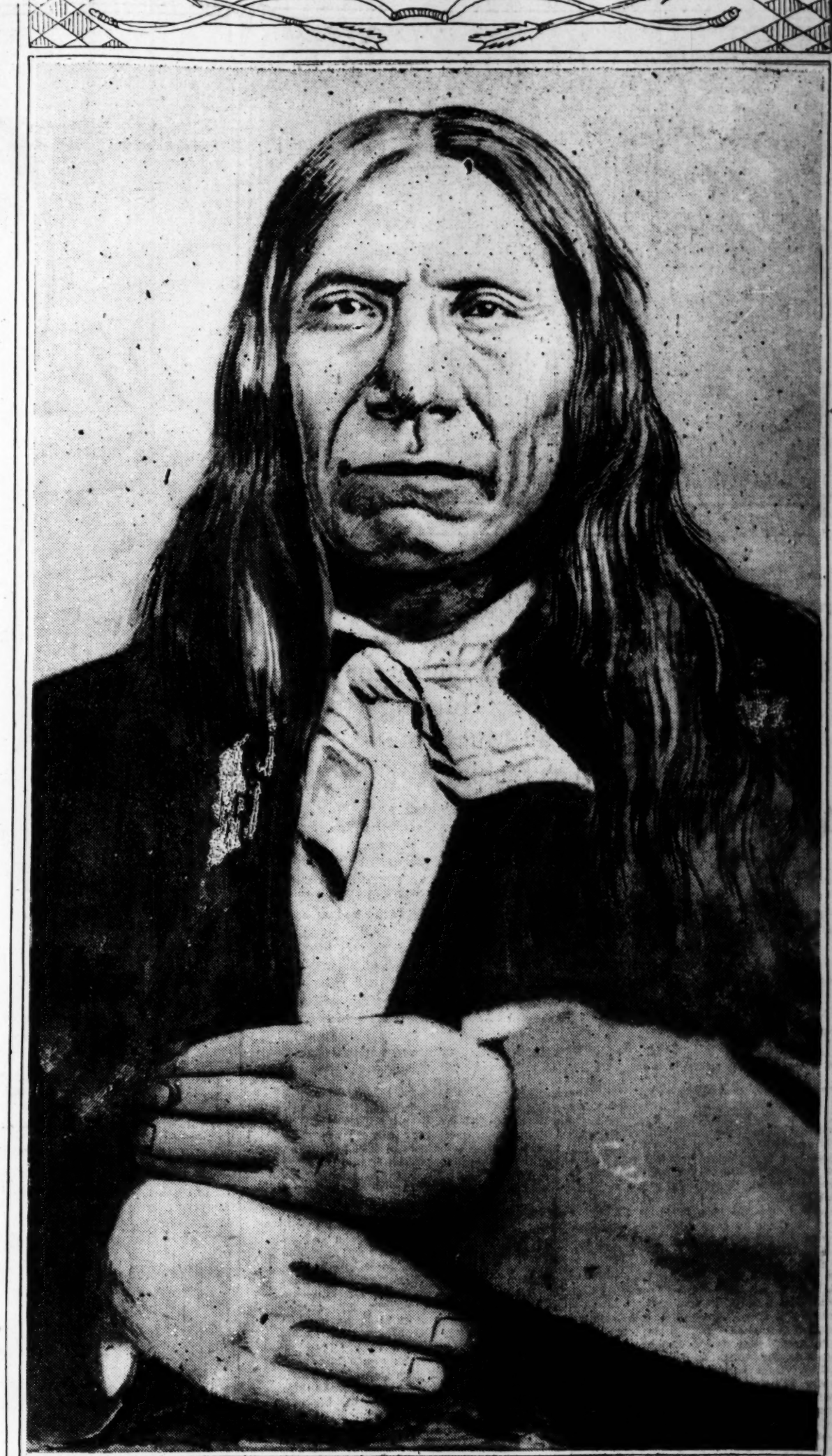
years with them between 1830 and 1840, and found them the most interesting and intelligent of all the primitive people. His low, but slightly less than six feet in height. He presided over our conference. The more I saw of him the more he impressed me as being peculiarly fitted for the role he essayed. For he was, indeed, a superior Indian. As he had been a great warrior, so, too, he was a great Indian statesman. His words were the words of wisdom, as the wisdom of Indians went. The Indians extended to him that deference of which the savage is so capable, and he even impressed the whites in the conference as being an exceptional red man. He was shrewd and diplomatic. He had eloquence, and he talked with the most careful deliberation. That was less of the red point and long feather manner about him than any Indian chief I have ever seen.

We approached the Indian encampment not without misgivings. At Fort Lincoln we were strongly advised to remain, as the Indians were fairly warning the plain and were known to be in an ugly mood. But we had been appointed to see them and attempt a treaty, and we went, only one member of the commission remaining behind when we left the protection of the fort. I have seen a deal of Indians, but not another such magnificent lot of them as were encamped in the valley of the North Platte. Reaching the crest of the hill overlooking the valley, we saw 15,000 Indian warriors in camp. Their tepees were almost myriad. But a little way off, we were told, were 6000 warriors, under Sitting Bull, making the total number of warriors in the vicinity about 24,000. Sitting Bull and refused to treat with the whites, and he and his men held aloof from the conference. We saw nothing of them, and did not do anything more than invite them to attend.

The conference was held in a great conference tent. Four hundred chiefs and sub-chiefs were assembled there when we went in, and Red Cloud presided. We had been told that unless we knew down talker fashion the Indians would consider us lacking in courtesy, and would be incensed, so we assumed this uncomfortable position as soon as we sat down on the rugs and hides spread for our occupancy.

The conference was not to be opened until the Great Spirit should move Red Cloud to speak. This did not occur for an hour and a half, and throughout this time we were suffering intensely in our cramped positions. But, terrible though it was, we were compelled to bear with it, and did live through it. When an hour and a half had elapsed, Red Cloud spoke his first word. From that time on the conference proceeded quite rapidly. The pipe of peace was passed around, until the tent was heavy with smoke. I had an excellent opportunity to study Indian character, and came away, as did my associates, satisfied that Red Cloud was, indeed, a king among his people, and that he was a very exceptional red man. His sagacity and fairness in counsel were quite beyond anything I had expected to find in an Indian.

I always carry a photograph of Red Cloud on my lecturing tours. It serves as an excellent illustration of a type. The old fellow has a magnificent frame and face and head, and the West has not had his other who looked so much the chief as did



RED CLOUD  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH MADE FOR THE  
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY

## ST. LOUIS SAILOR SAW PELEE IN ERUPTION



### Sidney L. Wilson Went to Martinique Upon the Relief Ship Dixie.

**SIDNEY LUCAS WILSON**, the only St. Louisian to see the volcanoes of Pelee and Soufriere in eruption, has spent the past week in the city visiting his people at Normandie, St. Louis County. Wilson is a naval cadet. He has been in the navy sixteen months, and has visited many parts of the world on a training ship. He was one of the crew of the Dixie, the relief ship sent to Martinique after the destruction of St. Pierre. He reached the island within a few days after the catastrophe, and witnessed the spectacle of the two great volcanoes of the West Indies in active eruption. The story of this eventful trip Wilson has written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

By SIDNEY L. WILSON.

THE Dixie arrived in New York navy yard Thursday, May 8, after a long cruise through European and Turkish waters. There had been much excitement over the eruption at Martinique and St. Vincent, and we soon heard many rumors that we would be sent to the devastated islands as a relief ship. May 11 these rumors were confirmed, and we began to load for the many tons of provisions that we would be sent to the devastated islands. Eleven hundred tons of foodstuffs were loaded on, and we

All day the 12th we worked until 5 o'clock, then we cast loose our moorings and were taken to a Brooklyn pier, where thousands of dollars worth of stores were waiting us. Hundreds of men were there ready to commence loading the ship. Every available place was filled with clothing and provisions. There was scarcely a foot of deck that was not covered with cargo. Wednesday, May 14, the supplies were still coming aboard, and the ship had sunk far below her water line. All day long the stores continued to come, and there seemed no end to them.

But at last the last sack of rice was aboard, the last lighter was taken away, the Dixie's whistle shrieked three shrill blasts, her big propeller began to revolve and the big ship backed slowly away from the pier. Two tugs were towing her, and she soon swung out into mid-stream. A large crowd collected on the dock, and waved us farewell as we steamed away. Many tugs whistled a salute as we passed, and we soon swung around and started at a good pace down the river, passing the city with its brilliant lights, and the traffic, and steamed swiftly past Liberty, who seemed to be holding her torch to light our way, and wishing us a good voyage.

It was 9:30 in the evening when we left the dock, and at 11:30 we had passed Sandy Hook on our way to the ocean, and were away speeding away at a good rate for Martinique. The following day the ship was gotten into shape, and we were at liberty for the day. We had on board many reporters, geologists and professors, so everyone had an interesting and instructive lecture of travel or of volcanoes. Our first was a lecture by Borghegrevink, a Norwegian explorer, who has been farther south than any man living; our next by a geologist who spoke concerning volcanoes, and so we passed the seven days of our run to Martinique.

On the morning of the seventh day, Wednesday, May 21, we passed the destroyed city of St. Pierre, at a few minutes after 4. A dense cloud of smoke hung over the buried city. Near the water's edge a few houses were still burning, and a small flame here and there showed all that was left of a once thriving city. We steamed slowly past, and a few hours later ran into the harbor at Port de France. This city is about 10 miles from St. Pierre, and there was nothing to show that a terrible tragedy had taken place so near. The sun shone brightly and brightly over the city, and the rich tropical vegetation stretched in an endless line as far as one could see. A few ships in the harbor were quietly riding at anchor.

We had hardly dropped anchor when a coal arrived at 9:30 o'clock, and we started to work like good fellows. Out of several hundred men of the ship's crew, only 200 remained, so we had a hard time of it. Four huge lighters came alongside, and the task before us seemed hopeless. After dinner we were much cheered by having a large number of boys from the receiving ship Columbia come over to assist us. All afternoon we toiled until 6 o'clock, then we stopped for supper. After supper we started in again, and worked until 10 o'clock. Electric lights had been rigged up, so we worked until late. From the docks hundreds of men were working like beavers to load many tons of provisions.

Not but

Pelee, and hung far down the mountain's side. Vast heaps of ashes and mud extended from the crater to the water's edge. And here and there a large jet of steam showed an opening in the mountain's side. The city of St. Pierre is entirely destroyed, and the 20,000 or 32,000 inhabitants are buried in the ruins.

Mont Pelee's wrath was visited almost entirely upon the city of St. Pierre. From many sailors who have been here many times, I learned that the city was one of the most wicked in the world, as well as one of the most beautiful. Like the wicked cities of the ancient times, it seems to have been destroyed by God for its impurity and corruption. A small tug, a dredging machine and a few boats are lying near the city, and a number of men are busy burying the dead.

Mont Pelee is still in a dangerous mood, and two violent eruptions have taken place recently, one on the 20th, the other about a week later. The eruption of the 20th was the most destructive, since the volcano had burst forth. Enormous quantities of mud and ashes descended once again upon the city, covering almost completely what was left of St. Pierre. At Port de France a distance of 12 miles, a shower of stones and mud fell. The people were panic-stricken, and rushed in great numbers to the churches. Several ships in the harbor put to sea for safety, fearing the destruction of Port de France.

Unfortunately for St. Pierre the deadly contents of the volcano were thrown upon the side of the mountain where it lay, and a short distance from St. Pierre, and separated from it by a small hill, are a number of buildings and a church, their red tops contrasting richly with the fresh green leaves of palm trees, still intact and in as good condition apparently as before the eruption. This was the little town of Carib.

A little to the north of the city is a small village still standing, but completely surrounded by a sea of mud. The vegetation far up the mountain's side and to the water's edge is covered with this dust. Upon a hillside the other remnants of a heavy forest. The little village is deserted, no sign of life appearing anywhere, the inhabitants

anchor with the ship's head directly facing the city. At 7:30 o'clock the volcano burst forth, pouring the hot mud and ashes over the city and the ships anchored there. Morris and his companion were below deck, and escaped the first shower. Going up on deck, they found the crew lying about the deck dead. They and a few others, about 10 in number, fought their way through the darkness and stifling gas to the stateroom, where a number of passengers were still alive. They found the little Stokes girl and her nurse still alive, but the mother and her other companions were dead. The after part of the ship was burning, so they fought the flames several hours, keeping it in the afterpart until rescued by the Suquet after several hours of fearful suffering.

When they first came on deck the air was so thick with mud and ashes they had to pant like dogs for breath. Their nostrils and lips were dry as parchment, and pieces of skin cracked and peeled from their faces. The hot mud completely covered their heads and ran down their bodies, burning their arms, ears and backs frightfully. Out of a crew of 40 only 10 survived, some of those dying in the hospital at Port de France.

At the time of the eruption they were waiting for a number of passengers from the dock, as they were going to leave within an hour. The cries from on shore when Mont Pelee burst forth were heart-rending, and these two survivors say this is burned more deeply in their memories than their own experience.

In the harbor at the time of the eruption were 12 vessels, some steam and others sailing ships. Only one of these escaped, how, no one knows. When taken to the hospital at Port de France the mud and ashes upon the heads of the men had to be removed with knives and hatchets. Morris had hardly any hair left, and his scalp was a mass of burns. While in the hospital he was in constant fear of death from Pelee and whenever the volcano became quiet attendants fled for life, leaving them hours alone, while they went to pray. He or were two human beings gladder than he, and a wife to go home than himself. He had a wife and three children. The little village is deserted, no sign of life appearing anywhere, the inhabitants



500 MISSOURI CHESS PLAYERS ARE PLAYING BY MAIL TO PREPARE FOR

# AN INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS IN ST. LOUIS IN 1904

\$10,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED, ONE-FOURTH OF IT BY CHESS PLAYERS OF ST. LOUIS, FOR THE WINNERS IN THE WORLD'S FAIR CHESS TOURNAMENT.



EDWARD SCHRADER, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN LOCAL PLAYERS.



DR. E. W. SCHRADER, PRESIDENT OF MISSOURI CHESS ASSOCIATION.



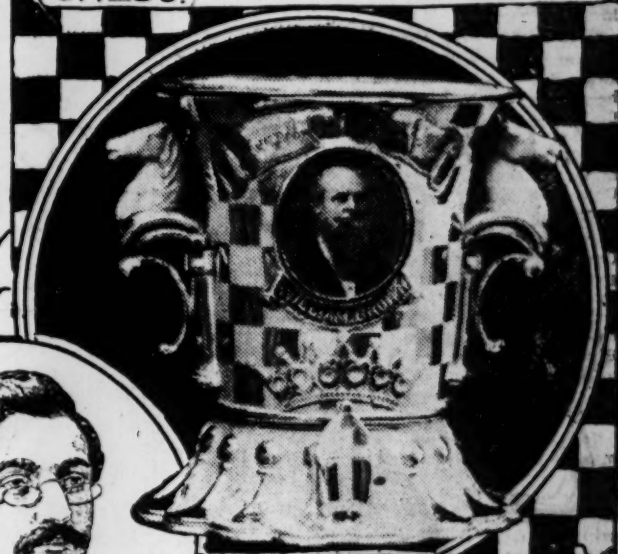
MAX JUDD, PRESIDENT OF THE ST. LOUIS CHESS CLUB AND CHIEF MOVER FOR WORLD'S FAIR CHESS CONGRESS.



MRS. S. R. BURGESS CHAMPION WOMAN CHESS PLAYER OF ST. LOUIS AND WINNER OF WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT OF OFFICE MEN'S CHESS CLUB.



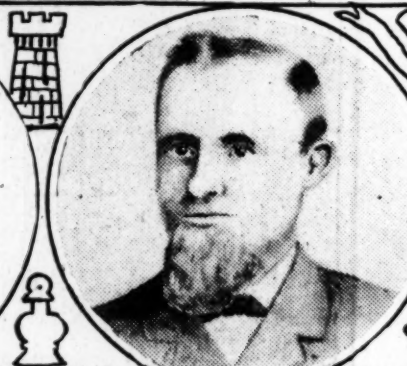
BEN. S. FOSTER, SECRETARY OF ST. LOUIS CHESS CLUB AND INVENTOR OF THE NEW GAME CALLED CHANCELLOR CHESS.



WILLIAM BROWN, WINNER OF WILLIAM BROWN MEMORIAL CUP NOW HELD BY GEO. H. WOLBRECHT OF ST. LOUIS.



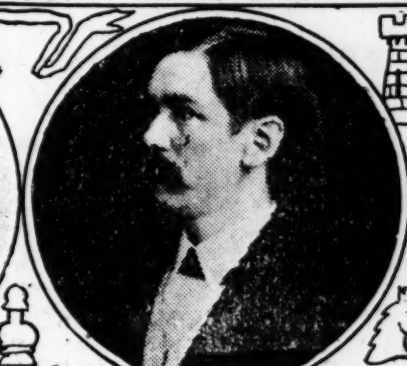
H. N. PILLSBURY, ONE OF AMERICA'S GREATEST CHESS PLAYERS.



A. H. ROBBINS, ONE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PROBLEM COMPOSERS.



WILLIAM A. HALLER, ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN LOCAL PLAYERS.



DR. O. FICK, EXPERT LOCAL PLAYER.



EMIL LASKER, OF LONDON, THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHESS PLAYER.

FIVE hundred chess players in Missouri have been playing chess by mail since April 8, 1902. Sometimes it takes a week to record a single move. Some of the five hundred have begun to play in a national correspondence game that is engaging several thousand players. All these correspondence games are preliminary to a great national and international tournament that is being arranged to take place during the session of the Seventh American Chess Congress which is to be held in St. Louis during the World's Fair in 1904.

Ten thousand dollars is to be expended in prizes at these tournaments. Twenty-five hundred dollars of this sum has been guaranteed by St. Louis chess players. The players in the state correspondence tournaments each pay an entrance fee of \$1. This fee goes toward making up the \$10,000 required for the international masters' tournament.

Each person who paid in a dollar entrance fee to the correspondence tournament games will be presented before the Fair with a souvenir lapel pin of recognition for chess players at the Congress and Fair. For every \$10 paid in an edition of the chess players' games in the tournament will be given. The games will be illustrated and properly analyzed.

A masters' correspondence tourney in which the winners of the state correspondence tournament prizes, the interstate and the continental correspondence prizes and a limited few of the acknowledged masters of chess will participate, will supply from its winners participants in the masters' tournaments at the World's Fair.

The World's Fair tournaments and the movement to have the Seventh American Chess Congress in St. Louis during the Fair are under the auspices of a committee composed of Max Judd of the Office Men's Chess Club, Ben R. Foster of the St. Louis Chess Club and Dr. E. W. Schrader of Springfield, Mo., corresponding secretary of the Missouri Chess Association.

By J. L. ORMSBEE, Corresponding Secretary and Director of the Louisiana Purchase and Seventh American Chess Congress Correspondence Tournament.

THE complete plans for the seventh American Chess Congress which is intended to hold in St. Louis during the progress of the World's Fair, have not been worked out, but the St. Louis players, with the help of other subscribers, will formulate them at the proper time. They will, no doubt, resemble the plans of other congresses which have been held here and abroad. There will probably be a \$100 prize in the correspondence tournament, and for a gold medal and place in minor tournament at the congress. These correspondence tournaments have contestants in every state in the United States, and are giving the congress wide publicity.

The correspondence tournament committee is as follows:

Max Judd,	St. Louis, Mo.
Ben R. Foster,	St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. E. W. Schrader,	Springfield, Mo.
Dr. J. L. Ormsbee,	Chicago, Ill.
L. W. Parks,	Chicago, Ill.
G. A. F. Hildebrand,	St. Louis, Mo.
C. H. Brown,	St. Louis, Mo.
C. A. Buckley,	St. Louis, Mo.
G. C. Moffatt,	St. Louis, Mo.
M. D. McGrath,	St. Louis, Mo.
Nelson Hall,	St. Louis, Mo.
T. C. McMillan,	St. Louis, Mo.
R. J. Napier,	St. Louis, Mo.
F. L. Van Zandt,	St. Louis, Mo.

The preliminary round will be completed by the fall of the year. The winners of each section will be allowed to compete in the semi-final round, which will decide who can compete in the final round for place in minor tournament. Of the total of \$10,000 required for the congress, between \$300 and \$400 has been subscribed, or promised, and enough of it has been paid in for the expenses of printing and postage. The chess and other publications all over the world are giving notice of the congress, and the many letters of inquiry and promises of help show conclusively that the movement is of widespread and general interest, and that St. Louis, during the World's Fair there in 1904, is going to have the largest and most important chess congress that the world will have ever witnessed.

burg, referee: Ed Schrader of St. Louis, critic, and Dr. J. L. Ormsbee of Springfield, secretary and treasurer.

The first meeting of the association was held at Sedalia Aug. 8, including a tournament. It was decided to start an auxiliary tournament and an inter-state match with Iowa. The tournament was started in September, was composed of four sections, Plancher, Lawson, Smith, Perry, Henderson, Blanchard and Ormsbee qualified for the semi-final round, which is now being played. Prizes, silver medal, first; bronze medal, second, with the privilege of challenging the winners of corresponding places in the former tournament for the title of champion.

The match with Iowa consisted of 30 players on each side. C. A. Buck of Toronto, Kan., was chosen referee. The players were matched as near as possible, according to their strength. Missouri was unfortunate in losing at boards 4-22-25-28-29, and probably at some others by exceeding the time limit. Missouri lost at 19 and Iowa at 23 on account of sickness of the players. Drawn games at boards as follows: Pierce, 1; Achenbach, 2; Tevis, 12; Holland, 16; Haven, 23. Games won by play at board as follows: Volkmann, 3; Blanchard, 5; Clapp, 8; Henderson, 7; Corley, 10; Cawlin, 14; Haines, 10; Thornton, 20; Ormsbee, 25; Marr, 26; Fisher, 26. Score of games won by play: Missouri, 11; Iowa, 12. Score of match: Missouri, 15; Iowa, 13.

By MAX JUDD, President of the St. Louis Chess Club and State Referee.

ST. LOUIS chess players are very enthusiastic over the prospects of having the great chess masters of the world here during the World's Fair. The details of the plans for working up interest and raising the necessary money have been left largely to Dr. J. L. Ormsbee of Springfield, who is indefatigable, and is full of resources and schemes. It has been thought at least \$10,000 should be offered in prizes for the international tournament. There are reasons for believing that the best man will be among the participants. Dr. Emil Lasker of Germany is expected to be here. He has been a guest of the St. Louis Chess Club and has many personal friends here. Dr. Tarrash, who, like Lasker, is of Germany, will be urged to participate in the tournament. So will M. Teichgrin, Russia; C. Schindler, Austria; M. Maroczy, Hungary; H. Janowski, France; Blackburne and Burn, England; H. N. Pillsbury, Philadelphia; M. H. Marshall, Brooklyn; D. Napier, Pittsburgh; and Lipschultz, New York. I also may play.

A chess tournament of four correspondence and three across board sections was started April 8, 1902. Prizes, gold medal, first; silver medal, second. Correspondence players won, as follows: Section 1, Pierce, 3; Schrader, 2; Valentine, 2; Clapp, 1; Ormsbee, 1. Sec. 2, Anderson, 4; Corley, 2; Perry, 2; Hine, 2; Powers, 2; Pratt, 1. Sec. 3, McKen, 4; Tevis, 2; Davis, 1; Lawson, 1; Rucker, 1. Sec. 4, Brown, 4; Baskett, 3; Buck, 1; Sudler, 1; Havlin, 0. Across board, Sec. 5, Ahern, Kelso, Waterhouse and Hazen qualified for final. Sec. 6, Holland and Walker qualified for final. In Sec. 7, no one qualified for final. Semi-finals, division 1, Schrader, 1; Tevis, 1; Pierce, 1; Division 2, Holland, 1; Corley, 0. Final round now being played by Schrader, Tevis and Holland. An election was held in June, a constitution with by-laws, adopting the rules and regulations of the P. N. C. C. Association and American Chess Congress, with the following officers, was the result: Dr. C. B. Clapp of Moberly, president; W. D. Hine of Savannah, vice president; C. H. Achenbach of Warren-



DR. J. L. ORMSBEE, DIRECTOR OF SEVENTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNAMENT.

The St. Louis Chess Club has entertained George H. McKenlie have played at our many of the well-known men, William Steinitz, J. H. Zukertort, Pillsbury, Capt. In the early files the strongest we had

here was T. M. Brown. He was a partner of Samuel Cupples and a brother-in-law of "Fritz" Emmett. The Brown memorial cup, contributed to the St. Louis Chess Club by W. C. Brown, is in honor of his late father, the champion of the earlier days. This cup is to be contested for every year at the annual tournaments, but if held three years continuously becomes the property of the member holding it. In the last annual tournament the cup went to George W. Wolbrecht. I at once challenged him.

Ben R. Foster, secretary of the club, recently invented a new game called chancellor chess, in which a new chess piece called the chancellor, having the power of a knight or a rook, is introduced. The chancellor board is larger than the standard board by an extra row of blacks and whites at side and end.

The active players here are William Haller, Dr. O. Fick, Edward S. Schroeder, the artist; George H. Wolbrecht, Dr. Emory Lumphear, Ben R. Foster, A. H. Robbins. Then come Paul V. Janis, C. A. McNair, Dr. J. M. Newell, Prof. F. C. Woodruff, K. A. Widen, V. Frolich, D. H. Colby, L. Haller, J. Yates Downman.

Others who enjoy the game in a quiet way are R. R. Hutchinson, Cornelius Tompkins, William Duncan, J. D. Hascom, Prof. C. M. Woodward, T. S. Boyd, S. R. Burger, J. W. Nelson, Judge Chester H. Krum, Albert Blair, Judge John A. Harrison, R. Chavonet.

St. Louis has given the game three noted chess problemists, A. H. Robbins, Ben S. Foster and J. G. Nix.

There are also some lady chess players who are possessed of more than average ability. The champion of the women's chess tournament at the Office Men's Club is Mrs. S. R. Burgess. Other players are Mrs. William Bouton, Mrs. C. A. Woodward, Miss Fitzgerald and Miss Overhill. Mrs. Caldwell, who recently moved to Nova Scotia, was an excellent player.

Bishop Fitzgerald of the Methodist Church, who came here about two years ago, is a very fine player. The Catholic clergy number some good players. As a nation, the Germans have by far the greatest number of very fine players, while, strange to say, the French have not a single first-class player—not one master. Janowski, Rosenthal and others, who play in tournaments and represent themselves as Frenchmen, are either Russians or Poles. Emil Lasker, to my mind, is in a class by himself. He is the strongest living chess master. Pillsbury, Tarrash and Maroczy are the next best players, a shade stronger than Schlechter, Janowski, Burn, Teichgrin and Marshall. Burn is the strongest English player, followed by Blackburne.

## KING EDWARD HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MANY EVIL PROPHECIES

LONDON, June 27. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

SOON after King Edward's birth an old seer, whose name is forgotten, sent forth an evil prophecy that has endured. She has returned to the earth from which she came, but the words have lived: "King shall Edward be, but shall never be crowned."

Years afterward, Mme. Lenormand, a celebrated fortune-teller of Paris, told the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Clarence and Archduke Rudolph, the crown prince of

Austria, that not one of them would live to wear a crown.

An old gypsy at the Epsom track, who was supposed not to have known the identity of her royal visitor, told him that he would "rise high, even to the throne itself," but at the last moment he would fall short of his ambition and would not be crowned King.

A palmist at Homburg foretold that the Prince of Wales would become King, but that he would fall ill if he started for his coronation.

"Zom" Kendilworth, who is now in Atlantic City, read the palm of King Edward

in December last, and foretold that the coronation would be postponed, not that the King would die two years after he was crowned.

A sorry fate has been the portion of all his ancestors on the throne who bore the name of Edward.

As to the early prophecy that Edward should be a King, but never be crowned, it should be said, as a matter of common honesty, that there is no historical record of it. It was probably one of a thousand made at the time he was born and when every conceivable fate he was likely to meet was "forecast."

Madam Lenormand had a very great reputation and she was sought after by men and women of the fashionable world in Paris, who are always ready to make much of a fortune-teller who can entertain them.

The prophecy came swiftly true, so far as Rudolph was

## PLAYING RULES.

I. The date of receiving and posting moves should be noted on each card, and the time limit between receiving and posting replies shall not exceed seventy-two (72) hours. Sundays and holidays excepted.

II. Every player shall be entitled to a vacation of four weeks in each year, taken consecutively or a week at a time. The player claiming vacation must forward his moves to his opponent, stating the number of weeks he proposes to take, and at the same time notify the director. His opponent shall not be bound to mail replies until such time has elapsed.

III. The winner of each game, or in case of a draw, the first player, shall forward in five days the score of the game to the director. If this is not done the referee shall have power to cancel said game.

IV. In the event of two players tying for place in the preliminary round, the players winning the individual game will be entitled to said place. If this game is drawn, or if more than two players tie for said place, the contestants involved will enter semi-finals.

V. Players withdrawing from the tournament shall forfeit all games, finished or unfinished.

VI. A move once dispatched cannot be recalled. If a legal move, it must be submitted to the game penalty, as for false move played across the board (except in case of first offense). Rules of the American Chess Congress will govern.

VII. A player sending a false or illegal move, or a move bearing more than one interpretation, shall be at once notified by his opponent, and shall not be binding, unless the adversary makes the move assumed.

X. If a player assumes that his adversary will make certain moves, and sends hyper-betical moves, they shall not be binding, unless the adversary makes the moves assumed.

XI. A move "not intelligibly described" incurs the penalty of sending no move, though in this event the receiver is bound at once to notify the opponent that move was unintelligible.

XII. If a move bears more than one interpretation, the player receiving it shall give his own interpretation of said move, with his reply, except if it be the first offense the offender may give if the interpretation intended.

XIII. The referee shall decide all disputes arising; being governed above rules as far as practicable.

XIV. Members are placed on their honor not to commit any of the above offenses.









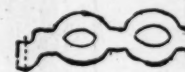


# A PAGE of GAMES for CHILDREN.



## DIRECTIONS.

Cut out the head of the colored girl and the eye slit shown in the drawing next to the right and left eye indicated by black line.



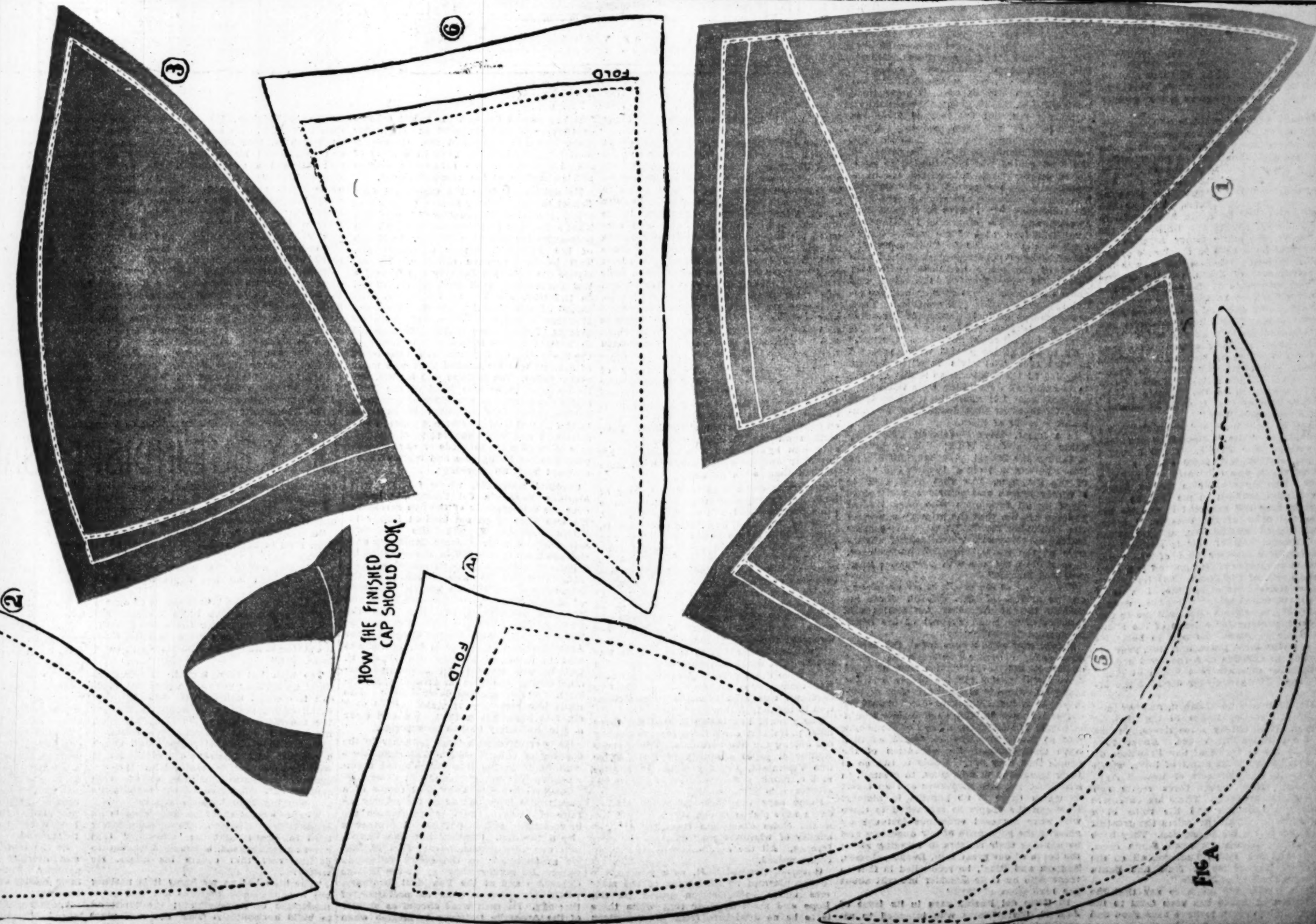
Cut the pair of black eye glasses on outline and cut out the part where eyes are supposed to look through. When on head the black glasses so that they can be inserted into the slit at the right and left of the girl's eyes. Bend the glasses so they will be held about 1/2 of an inch from the eyes of the picture. "A" - "A" Figure "A" represents how the glasses are to be adjusted, and Figure "B" shows the manner in which the glasses are to be held before inserting over the eyes. Pin the picture on a wall, facing a bright light. Then yourself about four feet in front of the picture and walk from left to right, keeping your eyes up the eyes of the picture. You will be surprised to see how they follow you.

## THE SUNDAY POST DISPATCH BASEBALL CAP

### DIRECTIONS.

The parts numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, after being cut out on a pattern, can be pasted together and will form the top of a paper baseball cap. The flap of the cap, Figure "A", should be cut out on a pattern, and pasted on every paper to give the flap more strength. In pasting together, commence with No. 1 and follow up to No. 6. The dotted lines indicate where the parts should be joined together and the parts marked "fold" turned under the flap and pasted. The cap can also be made of cloth. Use the paper parts as patterns by which to cut a cap from cloth of different colors.

If cloth is used the ribbon should be cut out and pasted on underneath. The cloth should then be sewed over the ribboned at least three inches. Before cutting out a cloth cap join the patterns together and cut it out and it will fit on head of the boy it is made for. If you, a slight enlargement can be made by using your thumb for tip, so the cloth may even be cut larger than the pattern.

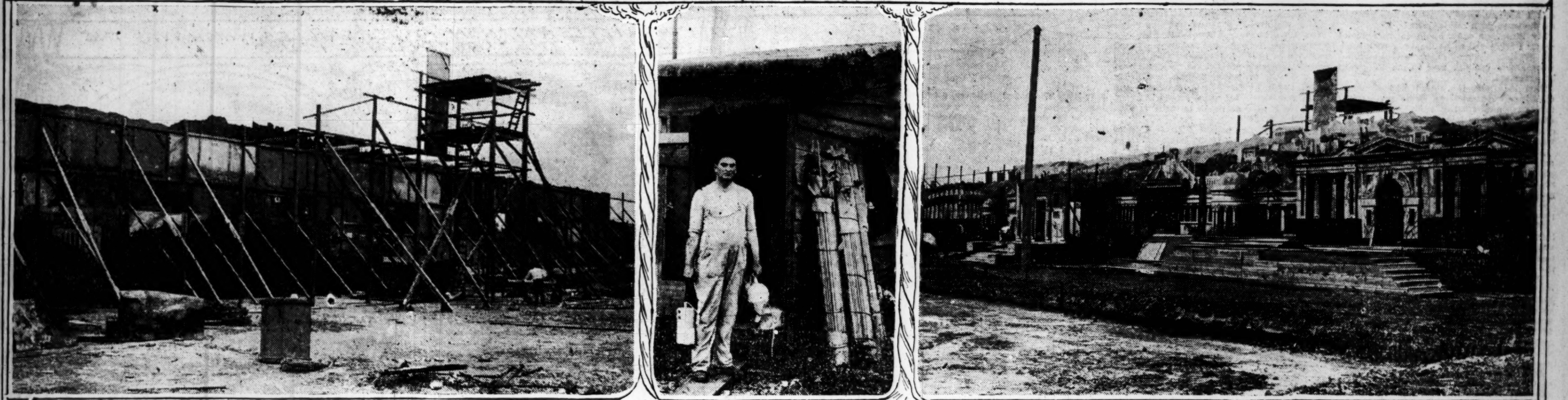




## ST. LOUIS ERUPTIONS OF VESUVIUS ARE BOLD ART IN FIRE



PLASTER MODEL OF POMPEII FROM WHICH SCENE PAINTERS AND CARPENTERS WORK.



BACK OF THE CITY OF POMPEII.

THIS MAN STARTS THE FIREWORKS.

CITY OF POMPEII IN HANDLAN'S PARK.

### Explosives Worth \$1500, Including One Hundred Pounds of Dynamite, Are Required to Show a Handlan Park Audience What Happened to Pompeii.

THE nightly eruption of Vesuvius at Grand and Laclede avenues in the Last Days of Pompeii is made Peleusque by means of 100 pounds of dynamite let off back of the picture. This explosive is set upon frames above the ground. The cartridges are connected by wire and fired by electricity. The little dynamite that supplies the current is in a little box. Its gear wheel meshes into the gear teeth on the side of a stick that has a handle at the top. When it is time to fire the dynamite, one of the thirty experienced Pain fireworks men under Manager "Jack" Campbell gives the handle a pull. The dynamite revolves, the atmosphere is broken into small chunks and very little imagination is necessary to put one in mental condition to accept the mimic eruption as the reality.

THERE are fireworks enough stored in a little shed, marked "Danger. No Smoking Here," to make the Grand avenue bridge look like a wreck of the Maine were all to be set off at once in the space in which it is confined. There are carloads there, all made at a fireworks factory in Chicago.

The man who has charge of the fireworks at Pompeii is not only a mechanic, but he is an artist. Every day for 14 years he has made the portraits of great men that are brought out in fire at the evening performance. He is a great artist because it is possible to identify the men from the portrait.

He and the stage manager, Fides Page, who played Nero in Quo Vadis last season, and Madam Rosa, who drilled the ballet, and Otto Slesinger, the scenic artist, carry the great spectacle on their shoulders. They have been carrying these productions on their shoulders so long that they no longer feel the weight of their responsibilities.

There is a great deal of preliminary work in the production of spectacles. It cost the managers of the production \$16,000 to open the gates of Handlan's Park. There was an outlay of \$350 for August Vinko's contract of putting 150,000 feet of lumber into three great grandstands, with a seating capacity of 12,000 persons. There were 300 camp chairs to buy. The whole place had to be electric lighted. The park had to be graded, and the clay had to be given a top dressing of crushed cinders. A lake had to be dug. Fifteen hundred dollars worth of fireworks burned nightly. The salaries of 300 persons must be met.

By J. C. CAMPBELL, Fireworks Manager.

WOULDN'T like to guess where the picture that's what we call the setting for "The Last Days of Pompeii" has not been shown. Maybe some parts of it were here in 1887 when Mr. Pain produced Babastopol out at Kensington Garden after the Narrow Gauge Railway got the track clear of the engine that ran off the track across the cut at Morgan and Whittier streets and made it impossible to get the people out to the show the first night. Pompeii was here again in 1893 and again in 1895. Cuba came in 1898 and Pompeii now comes again in 1902. Pompeii is the favorite spectacle. It lends itself to pantomime dramatization. The time, costumes and religion are especially adapted to stage presentation.

When the original picture was to be prepared artists were sent to Italy to study the scene of the drama. The topography, the coloring and the general lay of things were studied.

The first thing I do when we reach a new

the first night, but after that they are as self-possessed as salamanders.

By FIDES PAGE, Stage Manager and Designer of Stage Properties.

I HAVE just unboxed the golden calf that was shipped in a crate and which is worshiped by the people in front of the Temple of Isis. A barrel full of gladiatorial helmets came through without a dent. The newly painted short swords were well packed. The golden cen-

ter lamps that the altar boys swing when incense is burned are unscarred. The costumes are fresh. I never saw spears and staves look so well after a railway journey.

Citizens of Pompeii who were erstwhile citizens of St. Louis came forward in great numbers to my call and almost filled the Havlin's Theater stage. They were given only one rehearsal on the ground, but they are, many of them, men with Roman blood in their veins and there was no difficulty in getting them into the spirit of the spectacle. Madam Rosa had been drilling the

professional ballet of twenty young women for days on the Havlin theater stage. The fifty flower girls of St. Louis were also trained at Havlin's. Seventy-five persons have parts in the production. There are 29 on the stage all told. There is a regular staff of 150. I am an old actor in classic drama. Last year I played Nero in "Quo Vadis."

All our dressing rooms and property rooms are tents. The ballet and women's dressing room is next to the property room. Then comes the men's dressing room. The board fence is the wardrobe.

The suits are hung on numbered nails and there are divisions indicated. The men get their suits off the nails, go into the tent and dress, take their own clothes out and hang them on the nails and after the show reverse the process. This is very much of an outdoor show.

The story of the drama opens at day-break with gladiators coming from their reveals. Nails, selling flowers, is insulted by a drunken gladiator. Glaucus, under the wing of the Roman Guard, interferes. Senators are seen coming from the baths. There is a procession headed by Abbees on

its way to a festival. This gives opportunity for the ball diversion, and specialties.

Abbees go to the Temple of Isis, where the golden calf is worshiped. The priests the high priests and the altar boys take part in the blessing. All kneel but Glaucus. Abbees see a vision and pointing his finger the populace look toward the top of Mount Vesuvius. Something is about to happen. Then the happening begins and the destruction of the city of Pompeii occurs. After that everybody gets into his own clothes and goes home.

## FORT GAGE WHERE THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE FIRST RAISED IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WILL BE PRESERVED AS A PARK

Southern Illinois Historical Society Is Negotiating for the Purchase of the Historic Illinois Height Overlooking Kaskaskia.

THE Southern Illinois Historical Society, recently organized, is negotiating for the purchase of the site of old Fort Gage, the first English military post established west of the Allegheny Mountains.

Fort Gage has long ago disappeared. It stood upon the crest of the bluff just across the river from Kaskaskia, the first Illinois settlement, and its cannon commanded both the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. The site is one of the most beautiful along the Mississippi river.

It was from Fort Gage that Gen. Clarke made his famous march to the relief of Vincennes during the Revolutionary War, the story of which Maurice Thompson has told in "Alice of Old Vincennes."

The historical society seeks to secure possession of the property for the purpose of making it a public park.

CHESTER, Ill., July 5. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

THE movement upon the part of the Southern Illinois Historical Society to secure possession of the site of old Fort Gage and make it a public park meets with much hearty assent in this part of the state.

It is a natural thing for a man to love his state and its old history and tradition. Fort Gage is a charming place to the Illi-

nois man, who knows that here was established one of the first military posts in the West. Fort Chartres alone antedating it in Illinois.

A few rods north of the site of the old fort is Garrison Hill Cemetery, where lie the first notables of Illinois. Here rises a monument of forty feet of spotted marble over the grave of Shadrach Bond, the first Illinois governor, and standing beside the grave of this first of the rulers of Illinois, one may look across the Kaskaskia river

and right into the old town of Kaskaskia, the first capital of what has now become the third state of the Union.

The site of Fort Gage is beautiful. Two rivers flow beneath it, and a panoramic country spreads away upon every side. Had there been no historic fort at all, the place would be worth preserving for park purposes for its scenic beauty alone.

It is five miles from Chester to Fort Gage. It is but a few hundred yards from Fort Gage to Kaskaskia. But a little distance away is the venerable town of St. Mary's, and within the eye's range is quaint old Ste. Genevieve.

There was a time when soldiers came down the Ohio and up the great Father of Waters to build Fort Gage; there was another time when the flag of King George was pulled down and replaced by the flag of a republic newly born; there was a time when the bugle and the clatter of arms, sounded down in old Kaskaskia, as Clarke marched away to the relief of Vincennes. But it is all a memory now, a

mighty precious memory to the lovers of Illinois lore.

It was at Fort Gage that the stars and stripes were first raised in the Mississippi valley. Roger Clarke, a Virginian, was told of the English fort on the hill at Kaskaskia and the cure with which it might be taken. The people of the town and the country around were all French, and they had no love for the English fort on the hill. Clarke organized an expedition of 40 men to take the fort for the colonial army. The little force set out down the Ohio river and attempted to cross overland from the Ohio to Kaskaskia. The guide lost the way in one of the south Illinois swamps, and many were the hardships endured on the march out of this dismal place. For a time

the guide was suspected of treachery, but after a few days he exclaimed: "There's the hill over Kaskaskia; Now I know where I am."

The fort was taken at night. The British force was not expecting an attack, and was overcome without the shedding of blood. When Kaskaskia awoke the next morning and discovered a new flag over Fort Gage, there was an excited inquiry, becoming great joy when it was learned that the fort had been taken by an American force, and that British rule in the valley had ended. The British never attempted to recover the place, and it remained an American army post until the establishment of Fort Bellfontaine, on the Missouri river a few miles north of St. Louis.

### DID NORSEMAN LEAVE RUNES IN AMERICA

HAVE we or have we not runes in this country is a question which agitates antiquarians. Every little while we hear of runes being discovered in some part of America, but so far no authentic examples have been found, though it is possible they were brought over by the early Norsemen who settled these shores. Several mysterious stones bearing inscriptions have been found in Minnesota, which is largely settled by the Scandinavians. The characters on them do not resemble the Indian pictographs, and it is the opinion of some antiquarians that they are Runes. As one authority after another contradicts the opinion of the preceding expert the question may never be settled.

This mighty power which was ascribed to runes or their old Norse letters, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of the ancient Scandinavian mythology. By these runes all evil could be banished, and all kings, prophets and witches were supposed to possess this power. In early ages the belief in the wonderful magic contained in them was the greatest use to which they could be put, for the people saw that ideas were communicated through them, and they acted on the theory of the savage tribes of the present day when they see writing. To them there was a mighty spirit in and behind them, wonderful letters. Still it was a knowledge supposed to be possessed by the higher classes and frequent mention of them is made in the Sagas.

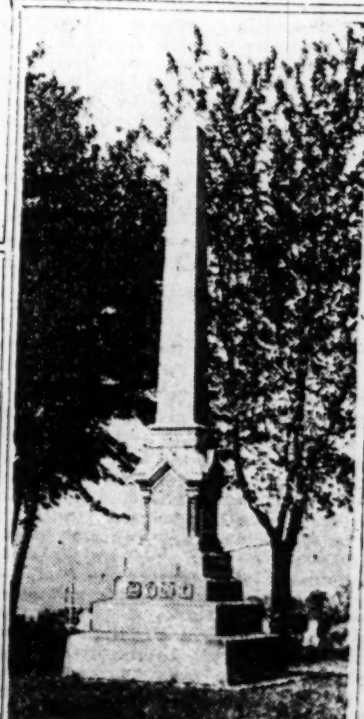
It was Ole Worm, the Danish antiquarian, who first discovered these curious hieroglyphics from their seclusion. Writing in 1641 to the librarian of Cardinal Mazarin he says: "Books written in Runes are very rarely to be met with, the reason of which is that the first Christian missionaries being utterly ignorant of our characters, to avoid the two-fold labor of first learning them and then teaching the people, tried their best to do away with them, producing runes to be converted into the

black art, and trying to make the credulous believe it was a mark of impurity to have aught to do with such books." The runes, however, do not seem to have been employed for connected writing, but were carved on rings and sticks for messages to be handed down. There is a Runic manuscript in Denmark and one in Sweden upon the crucifixion of Christ which are noteworthy as curiosities. It will be seen that although these Runic letters were known for ages and were highly prized, the Scandinavians never seemed to have conceived the idea of applying them to the records of their annals. Only a few great occasions are chronicled by letters written in them, and they seem to have committed their histories and tales to the memories of Scalds and Sagamen.

These cabalistic signs are ascribed to various sources. Prof. Stevens, who tried to unravel some of these ancient letters, claims they are descended from a source which produced the alphabets of the Phoenicians and classical people. Wimmer, on the contrary, from careful study, arrives at the conclusion that the runes in England, at least, are derived from the Latin alphabet. Whatever the derivation, it is certain that runes are intimately connected with the question of the original tongue used by early settlers. According to the Edda, the inventor of the runes and the inventor of all mystic knowledge suggested by that term was Odin the Old. Not alone in Scandinavia have these ancient Runic inscriptions been found, but in England, Scotland, Ireland, Greece and Italy. Especially at one time were they used for memorial inscriptions over deceased persons. Often it was some simple message as a son would inscribe to his father, while later in Christian times markings like "God help his soul" have been found. Thousands of these are in Scandinavia, and in Sweden alone 1500 have been preserved. Later, we find that instead of being used exclusively for pagan purposes they were made to express ideas on crosses.



THE SITE OF FORT GAGE, LOOKING ACROSS THE KASKASKIA RIVER FROM KASKASKIA.



MONUMENT TO SHADRACH BOND FIRST GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS IN GARRISON HILL CEMETERY, FORT GAGE.



## THE COUNTESS CASTELLANE SEEN IN HER PARIS HOME

Harriet Hubbard Ayer Finds the American Woman  
Who Was Miss Anna Gould Living in Ex-  
quisite Elegance in One of the  
Finest Palaces of France.

MISS HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, health and beauty expert of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, has gone from England to France, and her first letter to the Sunday Post-Dispatch tells of a visit to the home of the Countess Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould.

PARIS, June 23. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

MANY extraordinary and weird stories have been told concerning the life of the little American girl whom we knew as Miss Anna Gould and whose marriage was the talk of America when it occurred seven years ago, that I am very glad to be able to give a picture more or less distinct of the Countess de Castellane as she is today in her adopted country and mistress of the most superb home—or perhaps I would better say palace—of modern Europe.

I had no thought of asking an interview with the Countess de Castellane when I reached Paris. I assumed that to ask such a favor would be to request the impossible, and I had no mind to be politely refused an audience with her ladyship.

My interview came about in an unusual way. I happened to be lunching with some old friends, among them an American woman who belongs now to the Faubourg St. Germain.

This lady asked me if I had seen the Countess de Castellane since my arrival in Paris, and further said: "She is so charming and such an addition to our society that I am always delighted to mention her as my friend."

A further conversation revealed to me the astonishing news of the little American girl's transformation—for it can be called nothing else—from the crudeness which must belong to youth and inexperience to the exquisite and perfect breeding of the patrician Frenchwoman.

"The Countess de Castellane," said my informant, "is today possessed of such wonderful grace, charming courtesy and amiability as to make her conspicuous in the most elegant circles of Paris."

"She speaks most beautiful French without the slightest American accent. She has lost all the crudities and awkwardness which it is only fair to say she possessed when she came to Paris as a bride. Her father-in-law and mother-in-law, the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, are devoted to her, and we regard her as an ornament to our society."

After some more or less deep reflection on the subject I made up my mind to write and ask the Countess Castellane if she would see me.

I had very grave doubts, naturally, as to the policy of such a movement, but I was so interested that I decided to take my chances.

I wrote a letter asking if the Countess de Castellane would see me, saying that I was a member of the staff of the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch. I had no wish to sail under false colors, and I determined either to be received or refused on my merits as a representative of the paper with which I am associated.

A few hours after sending my note, which was delivered by a messenger, I received an answer: "Madame la Comtesse Boni de Castellane will be at home tomorrow until 4 in the afternoon, and will be happy to see Mrs. Ayer if she will call."

Of course, I was very much pleased, because I believed, and I also was told at the same luncheon to which I have made reference, that the Countess Castellane positively would not see newspaper representatives, and that Count Castellane was so indignant at the usage he had received from newspapers that he had forbidden his wife to grant an interview for publication, no matter what the circumstances might be.

I at once dispatched a note to the countess saying I should have the pleasure of calling the following day at 3 o'clock, and at that time my very humble public faced drew up at the gates of the splendid palace on the corner of the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne and the Avenue de Malakoff.

The entrance to the Castellane palace is by way of huge wrought-iron gates. I rang the bell and the gate was immediately opened by a porter of gigantic size, a splendid-looking fellow, wearing the Castellane livery of blue and gold, with flesh-colored silk stockings, black patent-leather pumps and silver buckles—quite the most magnificent personage I had spoken with for many years.

I asked for the Comtesse de Castellane, and the footman said, "Is Madame expected?" I said that I was, whereupon six or eight more footmen, in the same livery, appeared simultaneously from I can't tell where, and I was conducted a few yards by each apparently, for it was impossible for me to distinguish one from the other, through the magnificent hall into a superb apartment which I was afterward told by the countess was the count's study.

This room is large and most harmoniously proportioned, the ceiling just high enough to give a sensation of air and space, and not so high as to take away a suggestion of privacy, and, if you like, domesticity. A super chimney stretches half way across one side of the room, and there was a fire burning which gave a last touch of comfort and well-being—for Paris has been greivously cold and forbidding to an extreme degree.

one with a look of wonderful gentleness and sweetness.

She was gowned in a loose robe of pale pink chiffon over a pink Louise slip—a beautiful frock, very daintily made, with many tucks and pleatings, and perfectly in keeping with the apartment and sumptuous entourage. Mme. de Castellane wore a garden hat of loghorn, trimmed in form and adorned with roses of varying shades of pink. I noticed also her tiny shrimp-pink satin slippers and open-work stockings of the same shade.

Women in Paris are wearing innumerable jewels at all hours of the day and night, and the Countess Castellane, following this fashion, wore a chain of strung diamonds about her neck and several beautiful bracelets of emeralds and diamonds.

She was extremely gracious and simple in her manner of greeting me, and said: "You know I never see reporters. I make it a rule never to do so, and I wish you would grant me a favor and consider that this is not an interview—that I am receiving you as a friend, of whom I have frequently heard, both at home and in Paris—and you please not write anything at all about me if you are going to mention having called here."

This was a poser, and I think I must have expressed my dismay, but I could not possibly take advantage of the charming graciousness of my hostess, and so I threw myself at once upon her mercy.

"Madame de Castellane," I said, "you must know how very interested in you we are in America, and I think we have a legitimate right to a certain amount of curiosity concerning your home and your life in France. Don't you agree with me that it is very natural that we should like to know of you and your present life?"

The countess smiled very gently and sweetly, and begged again not to be interviewed. Finally I said to her: "But I asked you in my letter if I might not come, and I told you I wished to write about you. Surely you will let me tell the readers of the Sunday Post-Dispatch of my visit and something about this wonderful palace. I shall be greatly disappointed if you refuse, but I shall accept your decision in the matter, and you may quite trust me."

The little countess looked puzzled and serious. Then she said, very sweetly, and with a most engaging smile, "Well, if it really means anything to you and you will be disappointed, why I must let you, of course. But won't you say a little about me as possible, because I am fearfully afraid of reporters."

The countess now spoke to me of her children, and told me how sorry she was that they were out in the Bois, where they remained nearly all day, she said, because it is so delightful and healthful there for them.

The last baby is only two months old—a little son. I asked the countess if she was disappointed at the sex of the last little one, and she said, "No, because she was, but that, after all, she would rather have three sons than three daughters, and then she added, naively, 'I think it is so much better, because a man's career is so much more assured than a girl's.'"

She said that her children were splendidly healthy and very gay and jolly. They are really, the older ones at least, two of the most beautiful youngsters in Paris. They have inherited the Countess's clear complexion, her feature and the dark eyes of their mother. And they could not have done better, since they embody the best traits of the Castellane and Gould physicans.

The countess asked me if I would like to see her room, and showed me about her palatial apartment. The bedroom occupied by the little American girl is sumptuous—too formal for the taste, I should say, of the average woman. The bed was the magnificent couch of poor Marie Antoinette—and one cannot look unmoved upon its mute and sadly suggestive splendor. The canopy is adorned as for the fair Austrian Queen, with bunches of white ostrich feathers at each corner, and a large cluster in the center of the canopy at the top.

The canopy is lighted from underneath by veiled electric bulbs. The coverlets are of embroidered satin, the most delicate shade of gray, almost white. A very sumptuous and formal piece of furniture is the couch of the little countess, and I shall say one, too, fraught with tragic memories to invite repose.

On the wall of the Countess Castellane's bedroom hangs a magnificent portrait by Romney of the bewitching Lady Hamilton. The owner, as she showed me this picture, said, with a winning smile, "she looks as though she could turn men's heads, doesn't she?"

All of the appointments of the bedroom are exquisite. Every chair and chaise-longue is a priceless treasure of Louis Seize period, selected with the wonderful taste for which the Count de Castellane is celebrated.

It is only fair to say that even the faces of Count Boni acknowledged that he is a connoisseur of the first order in everything that pertains to art and decoration, as applied to the interior, and certainly there is no rival to the palace, of which the little American countess is chateleine.

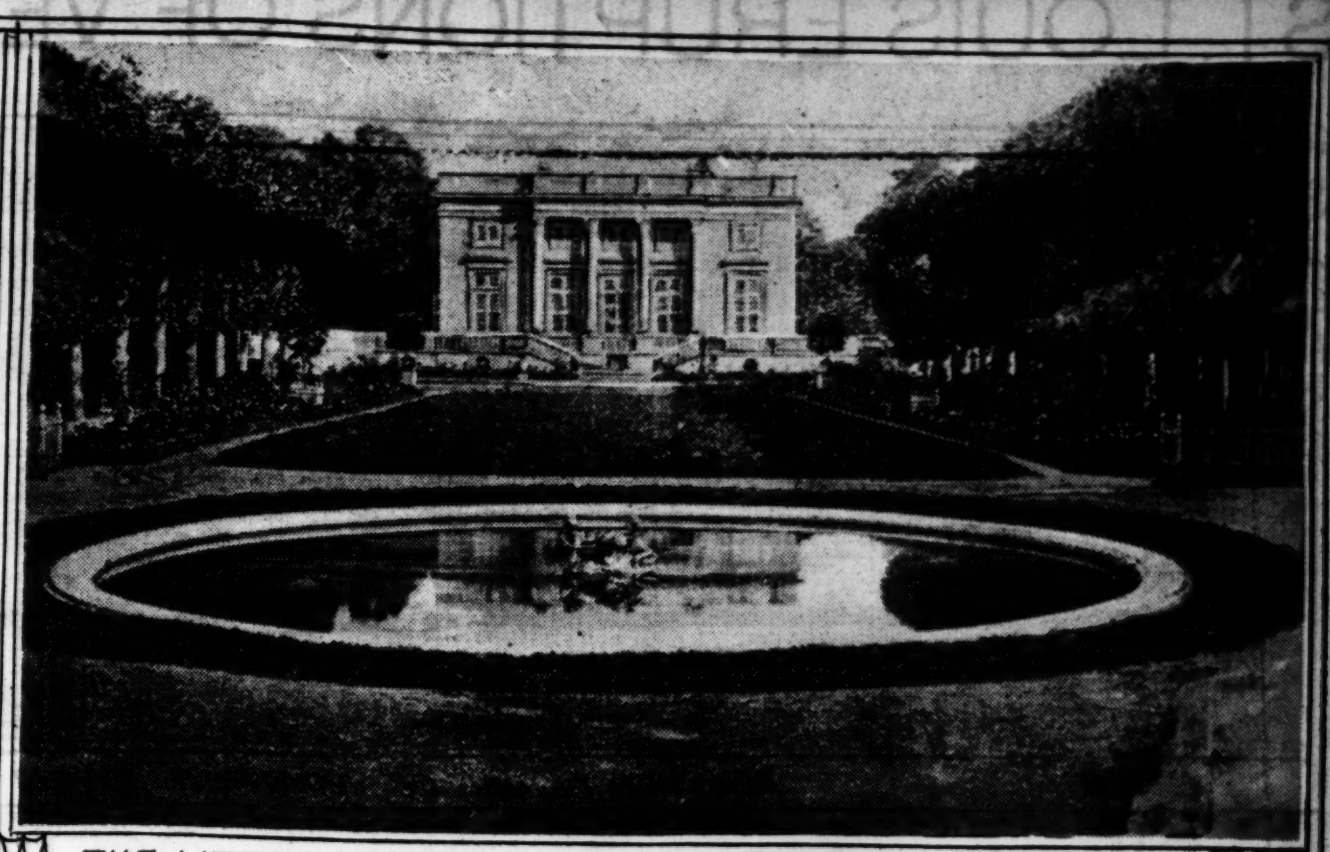
It was impossible not to express my delight and admiration, and, seeing that I was really interested, Mme. de Castellane asked if I would like to see the remainder of the "house"—as she called it—and the gardens.

Of course I was glad to have the opportunity, and the countess took me all over the palace, so far as it is finished. In the grand salons, which are not yet completed, there are some magnificent pieces of furniture, divans, cabinets and splendid chairs and tables literally worth their weight in gold, each one.

On one side of the gallery, overlooking the grand staircase, the leader of the orchestra from the Grand Opera, was rehearsing 50 or 60 musicians for the reception which was to take place the following evening.



COUNTESS OF CASTELLANE,  
FORMERLY ANNA GOULD.



THE LITTLE TRIANON AT VERSAILLES, WHICH WAS THE  
MODEL OF THE CASTELLANE HOUSE.

servants. The grand staircase, a reproduction of the celebrated staircase of rose marble of the Salle des Ambassadeurs in the palace of the Petit Trianon at Versailles, is also complete.

"This staircase," said the countess, "is an absolute replica of the one which was partially finished at the time Louis Philippe ascended the throne. Unfortunately, the King had not the good taste to finish the staircase, and ordered it destroyed."

"The documents" (by which, I presume, she referred to the plans) "belong to my husband's family, and in that way we have been able to build an exact duplicate. This is the only French habit of the grand reception—at the head of the grand staircase. We are going to give our first evening tomorrow night, and I shall be happy if you and your daughter will come."

And I determined to do so. Madame de Castellane told me she was expecting to come to America next winter; that she loved her own country, and that she thought perhaps the only French habit she had acquired was that of not having her photograph taken. This was in reply to my request for a picture.

She said: "I shall never be anything but an American. No country can ever replace my own. But I really think I am French concerning photographs. And then, you know, it is so much safer. They can't get pictures to put in the papers if there are no pictures." Confidentially, I did not feel quite so certain about that.

The conversation turned again to America, and Mme. de Castellane spoke with great affection of her brother, Mr. George Gould, and his children, and asked if I had seen any of them lately. She said she was expecting her brother Edwin and his wife, of whom she is very fond, to visit her next month.

The last words the countess said to me as I bade her adieu were: "I shall certainly expect you tomorrow evening. Come about 10 or a little later. If I think you will enjoy it, and I shall be very happy to see you. And please don't forget that you may write anything you choose about the house, but don't say anything more

than you must about me."

Escorted by a galaxy of footmen, I finally passed the immense iron grill, and I confess to lacking the courage to call a face, my customary mode of conveyance. The eyes of Parisian funkymond were on me, and I waited until I got far beyond the vision of the gorgeous lackeys before I hailed a passing cab.

On Sunday evening we went to the Castellane reception. I have never seen anything so superb as the modern Petit Trianon, glorified by thousands of tiny electric lights, which formed an outline to all of the garden beds. The electric bulbs were rose-colored or clear white, and the effect was truly fairylike.

As we entered the portals which lead to the rose-colored staircase, we were received by the footmen of yesterday, but this time resplendent in scarlet livery with much gold lace, flesh-colored stockings, patent-leather pumps with enormous silver buckles, and wearing white wigs tied in a queue at the back with black ribbons, quite in the period of Louis XVI, every detail being accurate.

The footmen, in their scarlet liveries, to the number of eighteen or twenty, were placed opposite each other at various intervals on the main staircase. On the first landing the major domo, a gigantic figure, wearing the full paraphernalia of his office, including the scarlet hat, and carrying the golden halberd, stood motionless.

Guests passed up the staircase on the right and were welcomed at the top by the countess immediately they were announced by the footman a little below her left.

Mme. de Castellane was gowned in a creation of misty white lace over white satin. She is a tiny woman, and her courtier is, of course, one of the first artists of Paris, and would never make the mistake of overdressing the little American countess.

Our hostess wore superb diamonds, but not too many of them. Her hair was charmingly coiffed and ornamented with a black aigrette bearing a diamond spray. Nothing could be more charming, more graceful, than the manner of the Countess

de Castellane as she received her guests with outstretched hand and a few pleasant and smiling words of sincere welcome.

The music was furnished by the artists of the Grand Opera, and 15 members of the orchestra gave the program.

Among the throng—and there were two hundred and fifty or three hundred guests—I heard no American names announced except our own. The old noblesse was represented, and dukes, princes, duchesses and princesses were announced one after another in quick succession.

I never saw so many superbly gowned women and of such splendid presence at one time before. It is only honest to say that one doesn't see representative France on ordinary occasions. At the Countess de Castellane's reception were the most elegant men and women of the exclusive



COUNTESS OF CASTELLANE'S BED,  
IN WHICH MARIE ANTOINETTE SLEPT.

Faubourg St. Germain.

de the stories as to the strained relations between the Countess de Castellane and her "bell-mere," Count Boni's mother, was manifestly absurd. The Marquise de Castellane was charmingly affectionate with her daughter-in-law, and is a very imposing lady, who looks distinctly on the sunny side of 50. She was gowned in black, with a scarf of priceless white lace draped about her shoulders.

As the guests left the gorgeous salons, their wraps were adjusted and carriages announced by the lackeys and a magnificent

creature, also in red, who wore the livery of house porter with many golden chains around his massive chest.

I may incidentally say that it is a well-known fact that the Castellane footmen are not acceptable under 6 feet 4 inches in stature, and they must have legs artistically correct for that size.

When the glorious creature announced the various carriages he did so with a grand air which entirely suited him. "The carriage of Mme. la Duchesse de Rohan advances." "The carriage of Mme. la Duchesse de Rohan stops the way."

## PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN WITH RARE SKIN DISEASE IS A HUMAN SLATE

Whenever Touched by Any Hard Substance the Skin  
Rises and Hardens, Making It Possible to  
Write Upon It Plainly With a Stencil.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25. Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

HERE is a young woman in Philadelphia who is deeply interesting the medical men there, and who is known as the Human Slate.

She has a most remarkable distinction, for she possesses the rare "writing skin." If any hard substance is rubbed against her flesh a white ridge arises like welts made by a lash.

Physicians have written on her skin with a toothpick, a watch gaud, and a ballpoint pen, and the writing can always be plainly read.

The victim of this strange malady, for it is a skin disease, is Miss Maher, and she has suffered with it for about a year. She first sought the German hospital, but no relief was afforded her. As a matter of fact she could find no physician who had had experience in treating her malady.

There are to be found recorded in all the thousands of medical books but one or two cases of "he disease," which is known scientifically as articular facili.

In the descriptive card which Dr. Thomas E. Eldridge of 1803 Logan square, Philadelphia, made out, he wrote: "Urticaria facili—writing skin human—human slate," because he realized that "few would recognize the technical name."

Miss Maher sought Dr. Eldridge, who is a specialist in electro-therapeutics, after she found that she was receiving no benefit at the hospital.

Miss Maher is 22 years old and weighs 125 pounds. She was born in Philadelphia and has lived here all her life. Her general health is excellent, although she suffers somewhat from melancholia as a result of her strange affliction.

Neither she nor her parents can explain the cause of the trouble, and the most skilled physicians are equally ignorant. She has never had a serious illness from which the affliction could have developed.

When the teeth of the comb came in contact with her forehead welts were raised. She became frightened and drew the comb over her arms. The welts appeared there. She found that the entire surface of her body was subject to the same conditions.

Marks on the arm were made by Dr. Eldridge with an ordinary wooden toothpick and with the same pressure that one would use in writing with a lead pencil. The word "write" was made by Dr. Eldridge with the gold bar of his watch chain, pressing more heavily than with the toothpick, while the initials "T. E. E." were made with an ordinary match.

The first manifestation of the tracing was a red line, which disappeared within five seconds, leaving not the slightest sign. Even the aid of a powerful magnifying glass neither Dr. Eldridge nor his confederate, Dr. Smith, could discover any mark. The skin appeared to be perfectly normal.

But when a minute and twenty seconds had elapsed a faint trace of the marks could be seen, the blood apparently leaving the skin on the line where the objects had been drawn. Gradually the welts appeared. It raised a sixteenth of an inch or more from the skin and became hard.

Miss Maher suffered no pain, although the appearance of the welts was accompanied by a slight burning sensation. The size of the welts and the length of time they are visible are determined by the pressure placed upon the object used as a stylus. The writing on the neck, where the greatest pressure was made in order to secure a successful photograph, was visible for nearly two hours, while that made by the match and the toothpick disappeared in 15 minutes.

Now comes a most curious matter. Men who have been studying the stars tell us that certain groups of stars in the neighborhood of the North Star appear to be spreading apart. More singular still, they think that other groups of stars on the very opposite side of the heavens appear to

be moving closer together. This is just what we saw from the car on the avenue. The lights spread apart in front and closed round and round the sun. We say the sun stands still while we spin around him in a giant oval path and all the other planets fly with us round him, each in its own great path.

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## STAR STUDY FROM A ST. LOUIS STREET CAR

TAKE a front seat in an open car after dark and watch the street lamps stretch far ahead till they seem to almost meet in the distance. Watch these distant lights and see that they appear to spread apart as the car advances and then to pass on each side.

We look out behind and see that they appear to be drawing closer and closer together as the car leaves them behind. This curious spreading apart in front and closing together behind can be seen any night on any long, straight street. We see the same thing from a steamboat on the river, the shore lights separate in front and move together behind. If we were on a car that moved so smoothly and silently that we could not decide whether it moved or not we could tell when it moved and which way it moved by looking at the lights in front and behind.

We live on a big star called Earth, and it is traveling at a tremendous speed, and yet so smooth in the motion we can hardly believe we move at all. We look off at the lights in the sky, and then we see the stars

traveling from left to right, which shows that we are moving from right to left. We are also traveling at the same time swiftly round and round the sun. We say the sun stands still while we spin around him in a giant oval path and all the other planets fly with us round him, each in its own great path.

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THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF MRS. MAYER  
SHOWS HOW HER SKIN RISES WHERE  
ANY HARD SUBSTANCE TOUCHES IT.

Long woolen stockings now become a necessity and with these should be worn comfortable little shoes of soft flexible kid. The busy mother of several growing children will find it a distinct advantage to much expenditure of time and labor. Linen cambric is the best material to use for the little frocks worn between the ages of 12 months and three years.



HARRIET HUBBARD  
AYER SEES

## BEAUTIFUL CHIFFON GOWNS OF PARIS WOMEN

"There Are a Great Many American Women in Paris, and They Are All Buying Clothes Apparently."

PARIS, June 24.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

As the world talks chiffons in Paris, and as after all I am only a woman, I may be pardoned for a description of some very beautiful toilets which I have had the pleasure of seeing within the last week.

Of course one sees scores of beautifully gowned women in the Bois every day, and many very fashionable people go out to the races, but the "grand monde," or what the French people call "the choice world," is mostly to be seen about the Country Club at Puteau or at Autouill. Last Sunday afternoon I was taken to the former expressly to see the most elegant women of the ultra-smart Parisian world. I have never seen in all my life so many exquisitely gowned women at one time. The dresses illustrated in this article are from original sketches of these gowns.

At Puteau one of the most beautiful costumes was worn by the Viscomtesse Leon de Janze. The dress itself was of pale violet voile over two underskirts of white and black mousseline de soie. The lilac voile was trimmed with narrow black velvet ribbon at regular distances sewed with black jet and steel beads.

The lace insertion around the skirt was of black Irish lace, and this band of insertion was lined with white taffeta. A chiffon boa of immense chous of black and white maline with long accordion pleated ends was gracefully thrown about the shoulders. The lovely young viscomtesse wore a charming hat of black straw ornamented with white poppies, green foliage and white ostrich tips.

Mrs. Cuyler, mother of Lady de Grey, a beautiful and very young looking woman, was gowned in a La Berriere creation. The gown itself was composed of white foulard over which immense leaves of black were embroidered. Splendid Irish lace was incrustated on the sides of the skirt. The corsage, slightly bouffant, was draped in the front with an immense bow of pale green taffeta ribbon with Louis XV nosebags in pink, blue and straw color. A Tuscan straw hat ornamented with three black ostrich plumes and a pale green umbrella completed this very distinguished costume.

A lovely gown worn by the Countess de Fleurieu, and made by Redfern, was of black and rose color. A wonderful effect was obtained by the arrangement of the various underskirts. The foundation skirt was of liberty satin of a pale rose color, after this a skirt of pink mousseline de soie, and last of all a skirt of black tulle with immense polka dots.

The black tulle was tucked and hung straight from the belt to the knee, where the line was broken by an insertion of black lace. This insertion was repeated, as shown in the design, the pleated tulle spreading until it reached most voluminous proportions at the lower part of the skirt.

French women are wearing lovely summer gowns of foulard. There was one especially pretty costume for summer, and immensely chic, which I greatly admired at Puteau. It was a Randwitz creation, and was worn by the Countess de Franqueville. It was made of pale blue and white foulard with a tiny motif in black. The form of this gown was more like a princess than anything I have seen. The bands of insertion of black open lace over white taffeta were unbroken from the shoulders to the termination of the first skirt.

The skirt itself was disposed in immense scallops around the three flounces. The corsage opened over a gump of white chiffon with black velvet bands. The upper part of the sleeves was pleated, and there were three very full flounces at the elbow falling over a high cuff of the foulard with another flounce at the wrist.

The hat worn with this toilet was of the palest shade of green, what is called a mignonette green, and had no garniture excepting an immense double blow of soft white lace with long streamers. The parasol also was of mignonette green. By the way, combinations of green and blue are the latest caprice of fashion.

Mrs. Clinch-Smith, the most beautiful woman and by far the most elegant in appearance at Puteau, was gowned in a charming gown made by Doucet. Nothing could be more Parisian than this dress of pale green voile, the front entirely composed of Irish lace in flounces. The skirt is arranged in pleats from the waist to about the knee, and spreads gracefully in the inimitable fashion which only a French coupe can give.

The bodice is in the form of a small bolero, very slightly draped and fastened at the throat and bust by three bows of violet-colored velvet. The gilet is of plaited lace to correspond with the flounces on the skirt, and the sleeves are also trimmed with Irish lace, as shown in the illustration. The hat worn with this costume was of yellow straw, covered with foliage and Marguerites. A bow of black velvet ribbon at the back fell over the hair. The parasol of violet chiffon, ornamented with white lace around the edge, completed this ravishing toilet.

The beautiful Mrs. George Law was exquisitely gowned in white voile, embroidered in small black rings. The skirt was made entirely plain at the hips and trimmed with incrustations of guipure lace of white and yellow tones. The effect of this lace on the white voile was wonderfully smart. The bodice was simple and chiefly ornamented by what is called the pellerine collar made of very sheer batiste plaited and bordered with incrustations of lace corresponding to that used on the skirt.

Skirts are, all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding, worn very long front and back, very close-fitting, and the bodices are with the pouch effect in front, very high in the throat, or if décolleté, extremely low. Everything is trimmed with lace.

There are a great many American women in Paris, and they are all buying clothes apparently. The Duchess of Manchester left yesterday after ordering her coronation robe at Doucet's. I saw Mrs. William Steinway at Beer's ordering beautiful gowns, and met Miss Fanny Reed at Worth's, where she was commanding a gown, also for the coronation, a superb dress of white lace and white silk.

TOILET WORN BY VISCOMTESSE LEON DE JANZE  
AT PUTEAU COUNTRY CLUB.MODEL ESPECIALLY DESIGNED BY  
DOUCET FOR MRS. CLINCH-SMITH.DRESS MADE BY PAQUIN  
FOR MISS DEACON.GOWN CREATED BY WORTH  
FOR MRS. GEORGE LAW.DINNER GOWN MADE BY PANEM FOR  
LADY DE GREY.RANDWITZ GOWN WORN BY THE  
COUNTESS DE FRANQUEVILLE.



# FEMALE ORNAMENTATION, WHICH WILL BE SEEN AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR



CHINESE BRIDE  
WITH VEIL OF BEADS.



A NEGRO WOMAN



WIFE OF KAFFIR CHIEF



A WOMAN OF FIJI



SAMOAN  
GIRL



A SWAZI GIRL



A BURMESE GIRL



AN ULED NAIL WOMAN



JAVA WOMEN



A BASUTO GIRL

Continued from the first page of this Magazine.

er and less picturesque than when Tahiti was an Arcadia.

The women of Hawaii are taking on English dress and abandoning their picturesque floral ornamentation. The transition the poorer classes are making from the plain dress to the English dress is a half-breed Mother Hubbard's period.

New Guinea Papuans are a bit mixed in racial characteristics through intermarriage with aliens. The women wear fringed girdles and sometimes short petticoats of woven grass. Hair dressing is an art, and styles vary with individual taste. Flowers and feathers of the bird of paradise are worn in the head adornment.

In the New Hebrides women have nearly straight hair. In the north group the daughters of the chiefs and quality people are betrothed in childhood. Bridal clothes are not hard to prepare. Ten days would buy them at an American department store.

In the Solomon Islands the women wear nose rings, modest necklaces of shells and a bark skirt on state occasions.

In the islands no maid may marry until she is decorated by the tattooers. The tattooing is done by a specialist, while vocalists give a concert to make the hand nimble. The music sets in the night before and the girl is kept awake. At daybreak the man begins with a sharp bamboo knife. He makes a pattern on the girl's neck and chest. She has been trained to endure pain silently, and she makes no outcry over the torture. Next day she is eligible for matrimony and is under watchful eyes.

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In New Zealand the women are dying of consumption because of too many clothes. They do not know how to wear them. A Maori woman visiting town passes the streets muffled to the chin in furs, furs, rugs and wraps and loaded down with beads and ornaments.

There are some strange peoples in Australia. It is not yet decided to what branch of the human family the aboriginal Australian belongs. The white man's humanity is wiping it out. The women go so far as to wear clothing at all wear an apron of feathers from the emu or Australian ostrich. In cold weather the women and men wear the skins of kangaroos worn like a bag. Clothing and modesty are discredited in the native Australian's eye.

Malay women are honored and never beaten. Sometimes they beat their husbands. Coils of rattan are worn by the women as bodices or corsets. Bark cloth is made into petticoats and jackets. Head-dresses of grass-cloth are common. Amulets are not to be omitted. They are necessary to drive off evil. The cane corsets are usually fringed with brass rings. Brass rings are sometimes worn as neck ornaments. Sometimes whole corsets are made of

brass rings. Brass rings are lover's presents.

In Java and in Sumatra the ladies wear head-dresses resembling crowns and strings of beads from their ears under their chins. Maidens have a lighter head-dress and sleeveless dress. Silks, highly ornamented, are worn, and amulets are worn by maidens to guard them from evil during the period of their maidenhood. Rings are very numerous. Even the poorer women wear them and necklaces and bracelets.

A Negrito or aboriginal woman in the Philippines must be tattooed to belong to the higher caste. Her tattooing is on her waist, and takes the place of other wearing apparel. It is also often on the face. Bark or grass cloth petticoat and beads and bracelets complete the costume. Faces are painted with white paint.

A Filipino lady wears a flowing skirt of bright red, green or white, and no corset. Siamese girls are often loaded down with rings and bracelets of silver. All families have these ornaments. All go barefooted.

Bright colors are worn. Variegated turbans and striped petticoats are made like a sack, opened at both ends and fastened over the breast and under the arms. A small jacket is worn over this.

In Annam, on the Indo-Chinese peninsula, the women go barefooted. They have long, widely separated toes, and no woman may be more than part of a wife, because polygamy is universal.

The Burmese women dress in much the same style as the Japanese women, sitting on the floor at meals and wearing flowers in the hair. Rings are worn abundantly. Mongolian brides wear veils of beads depending from their crowns' head-dresses. Long fingernail protectors are worn on the street.

The women of the hairy Ainu race of Japan, like the men, wear large earrings, or pieces of red and yellow or black cloth, which add to their picturesqueness. Rough drawings adorn the hands and arms of these women. Women have long mustaches tattooed from ear to ear. When they

walk their red cloth earrings stream to the breeze.

The women of Ladak, Tibet, have innumerable varieties of headgear. Ear flaps are common. They have cloth of claret color, with silver ornaments sewed on the buckles in front.

Women in the Andaman Island beautify their bodies with red oxide of iron mixed in the fat of a turtle or of a pig. They look like human Scotch plaids. The clothing is scarce and worn principally for ornament, hands and matting being their chief components. Widows wear their husbands' skulls as pendants over their shoulders.

The Veddas of Ceylon are like the native Australians. The women ornament themselves with necklaces of brass beads and bangles cut out of shells. They wear their girdles when cloth is scarce.

Tamil girls wear ornaments and head-dresses. Cloth wound around the waist constitutes the chief dress. Necklaces of beads, earrings of brass, iron, brass

bracelets and girdles of twisted cords are worn. Sometimes false hair is added to that which nature provides. The Tamils live in the hill country of India.

Today girls who dwell in the Blue Hills of India have a Hebrew cast. They are thought to belong to a lost tribe. They tattoo portions of their bodies. Their dress is a Roman toga, and bracelets.

Koto women strikingly resemble their Tota sisters in dress. They have the Indian features.

Kurumbas girls wear their hair in Psyche twists, beads about their necks, wire circles on their arms and cloth garments about their hips and loins, eat wild roots, berries and grain soaked in water and an occasional porcupine or peacock. Nauch girls vary in dress in India. The Kashmir girls wear head-dresses and a white nun's veiling drapery. A beaded medallion is at the throat as a pendant to the short necklaces, also of beads. The dancing girls of Khasia Hills wear hats of logue form with spear head spikes on top.

The number of strings of beads worn is governed by the age of the dancer. The dress is in one piece, opening at the side like that of the Coriinth women, or Madras, who wear nose ornaments. Bracelets are worn, but the feet are bare.

Gillak women of Siberia wear dresses made of the skin of the salmon. A blouse fastened in front is the outer garb of both sexes. The women wear small metal discs fastened around the bottom of the garments. The women of the Goids dress much like those of the Gillaks.

Arab women, not the men, wear mourning garb when there is a death in the family. Color enters largely into Arabian costumes. Heat demands a head and neck protection, so a head-dress is always worn out of doors.

Brides in Bethlehem wear a head-dress that has an apex that looks like a ball. The ordinary head-dress is a turban. A white veil protects the back of the neck. Armenian women in society wear square-

toed French shoes, which give them an awkward gait. Embroidered waistcoats are covered with bright green, yellow and red silk gowns. The ladies appear awkward, misshapen and squat.

The Akka dwarfs have such short wool that it cannot be worn in chignons. Their dress is much like that of the men, mostly nothing at all but the short hair that grows on them as it does on a monkey.

The Obonga dwarf women wear grass cloth that they buy from their negro neighbors, or pieces of beaten bark. The hair is worn in short curly tufts. The Batwan dwarf women wear three rings of polished iron around their necks, iron earrings and armlets and a clout of bark cloth.

The people of Madagascar have undergone much change in dress. The Malagasi women formerly wore merely loin cloth. Now they wear clothing made of grass and bark fabric.

Ovo Herero women of Africa wear clothing made of leather, a petticoat and a small mantle thrown over the shoulders. Both garments are decorated with beads, shell and wire ornaments. The waist is encircled by a girdle of leather straps. On the legs and arms are rings of beads and wire. The head is covered by a circular cap with a series of wing-like ornaments.

Kaffir belles make a specialty of hair dressing. Some of them form the hair into a kind of cap. A grass ring is placed over the crown of the head, and the hair is stuck to it by grease. As the hair grows the ring is raised from the head, and they look as if they were wearing a black fox. Skins or blankets form the short skirts. Many yards of metal beads and coral are worn. So are hoops and anklets made of wire or beads.

Esia girls dress mostly in beads. They wear bands of beads about the hair. They wear wide necklaces with beads. Some wear a head band with beads. Some girls dress in beads.



Funny  
Side

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
POST-DISPATCH



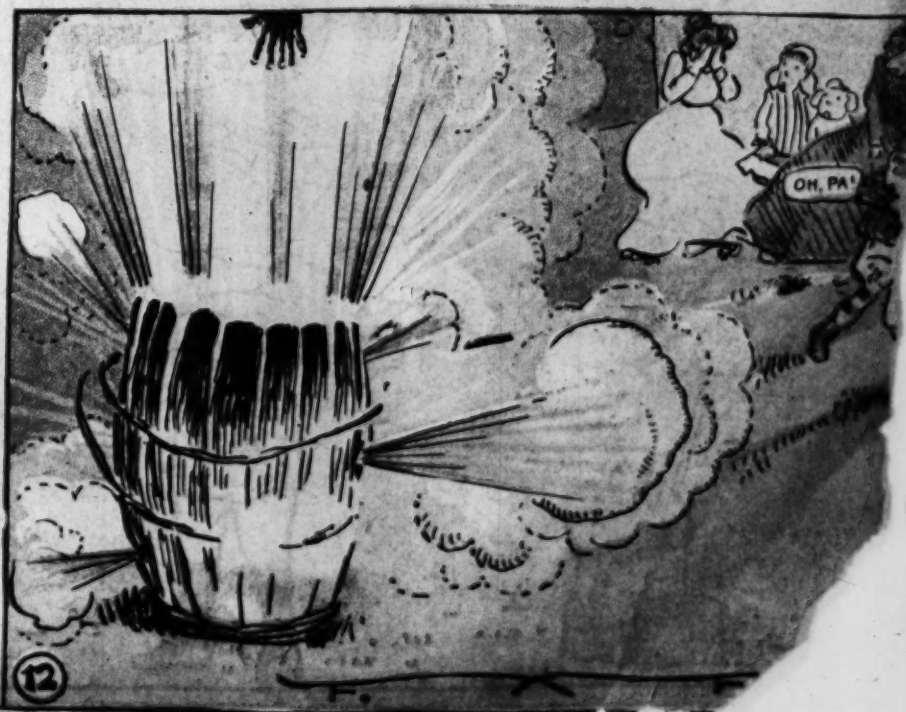
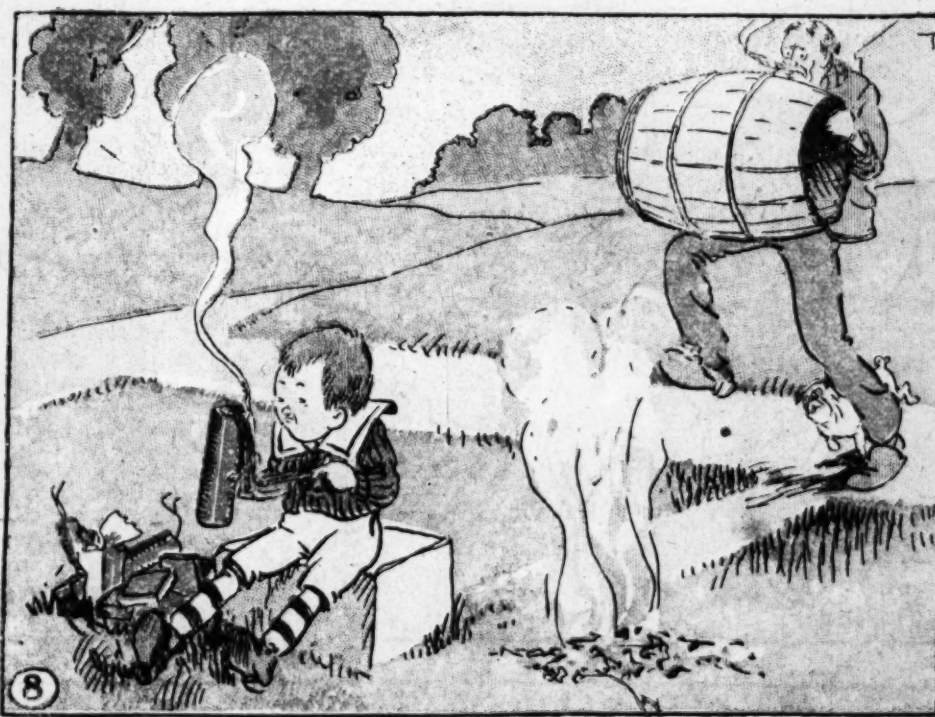
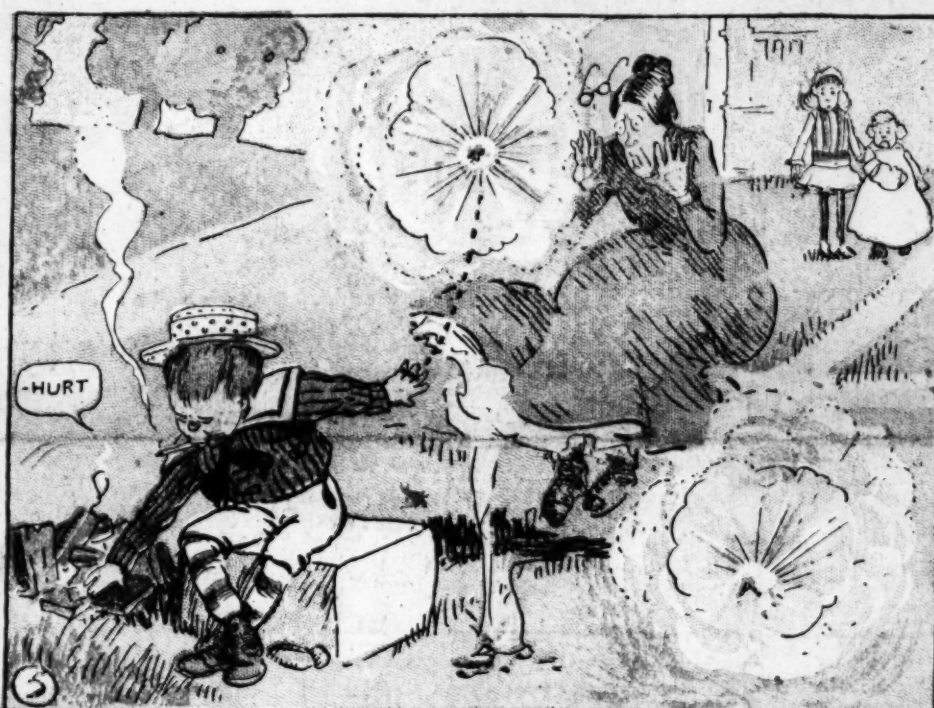
**"AFTER the FOURTH"  
ST. LOUIS  
POST-DISPATCH  
SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1932**



Funny  
Side

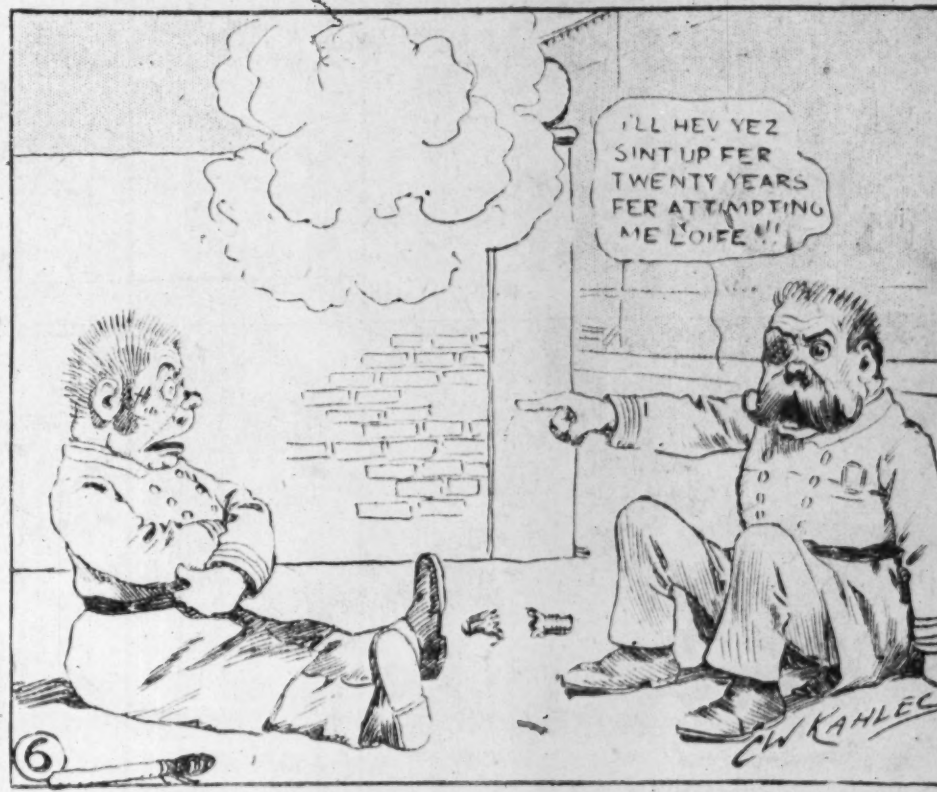
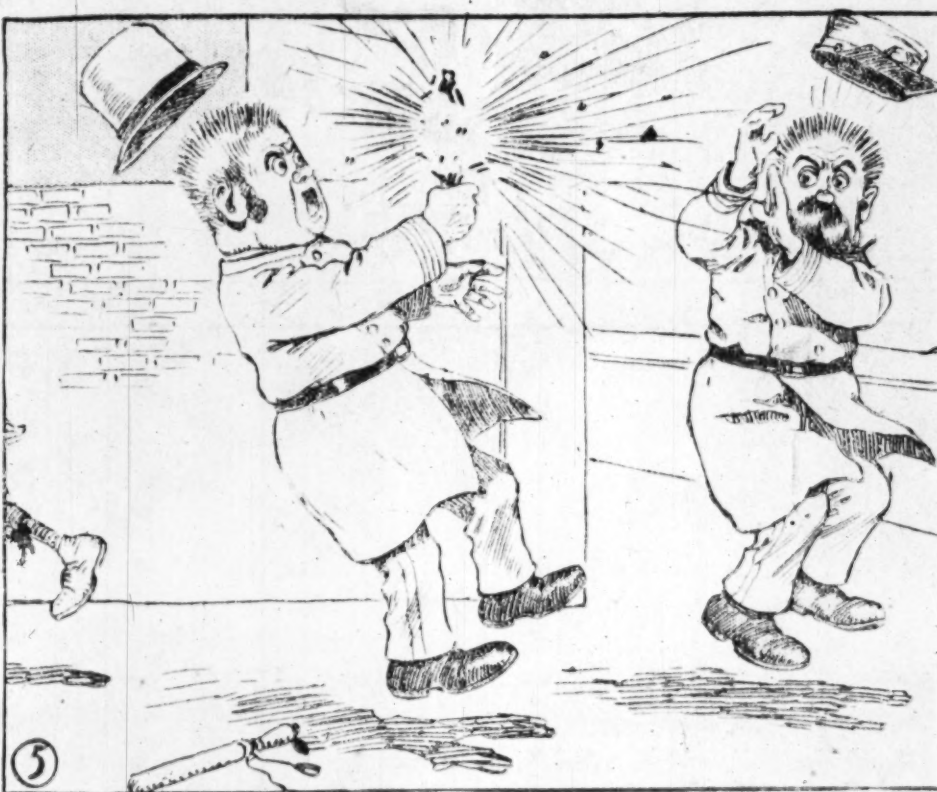
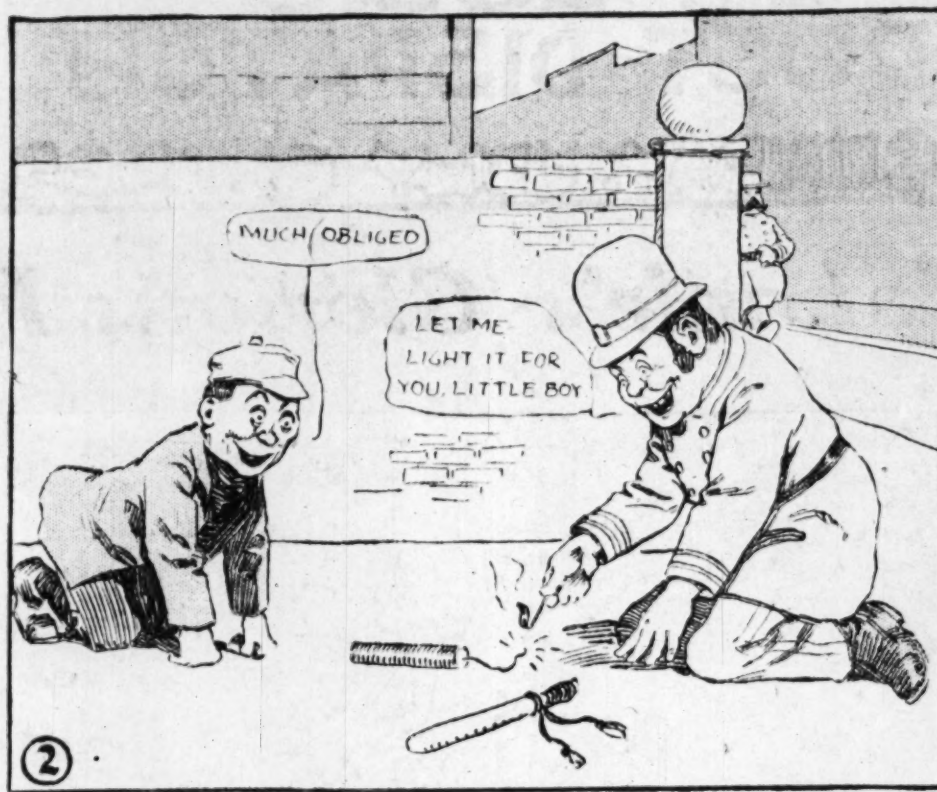
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**Little Johnnie's Glorious Fourth!**





# LARENCE THE COP'S PATRIOTISM GETS HIM INTO TROUBLE.

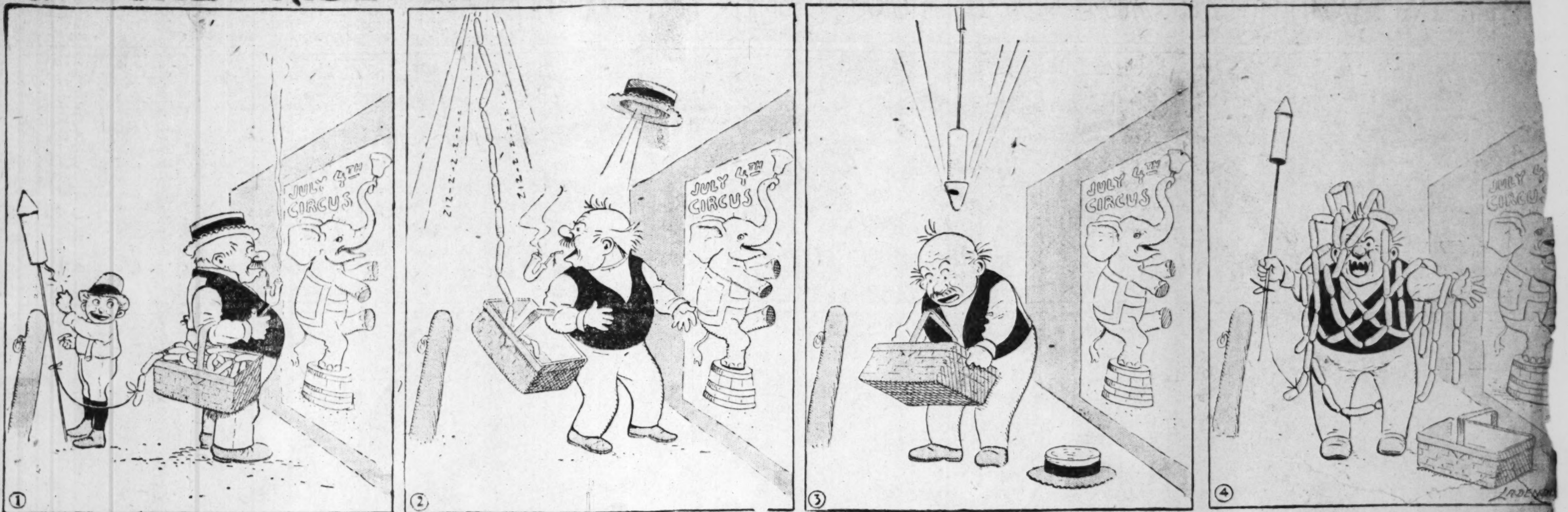


## HOW MISCHIEVOUS WILLIE HELPED GRANDPA TO ENJOY THE FOURTH.

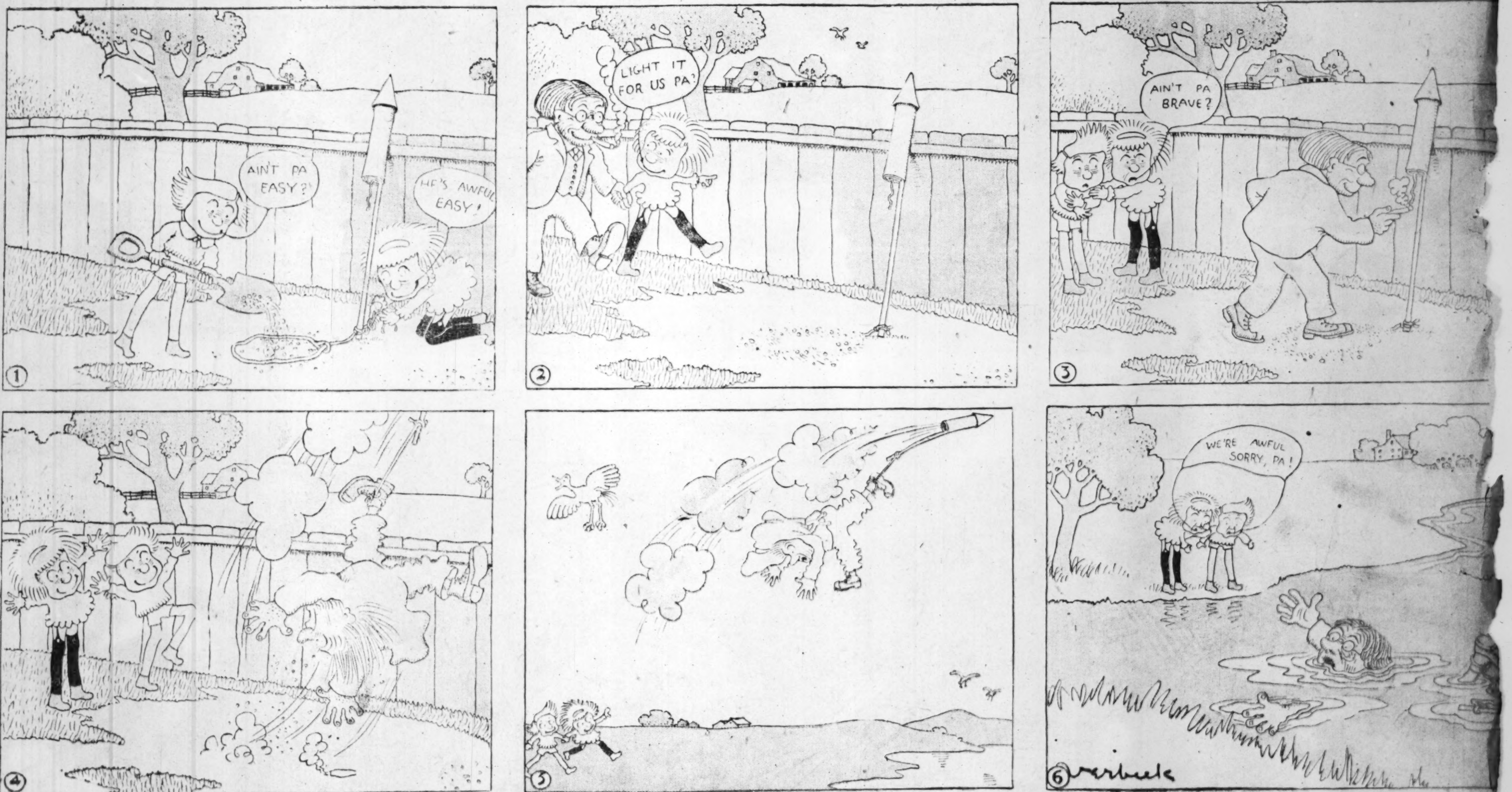




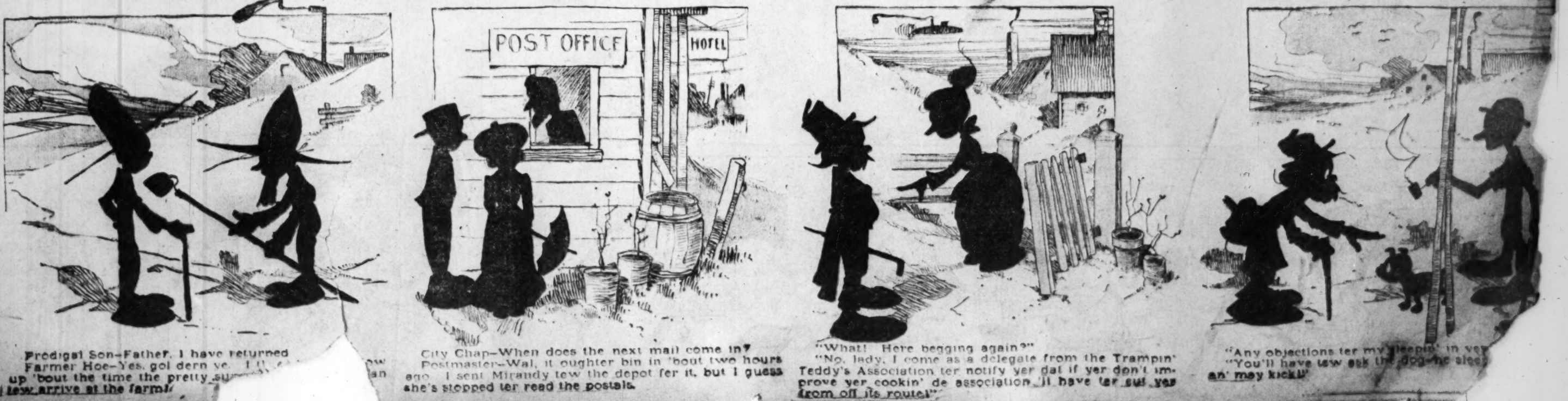
# THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SAUSAGE MARKET.



## EASY PAPA POSES AS THE HUMAN SKYROCKET.



## "BACK AMONG THE OLD FOLKS;" OR, FUN IN THE COUNTRY





# WHEN WILLIE SET OFF THE FIREWORKS

THE FUNNY SIDE'S HAPPY FAMILY—EASY PAPA AND THE PETS, CHOLLIE AND GAWGE AND MISS TOOTSIE, MRS. BIGGERHALF AND HER SMALLER HALF, PROF. OTTO, ACROBATIC ARCHIE, THE ANGEL CHILD, SISTER PEARL AND ALL, WILL NEVER FORGET IT.

